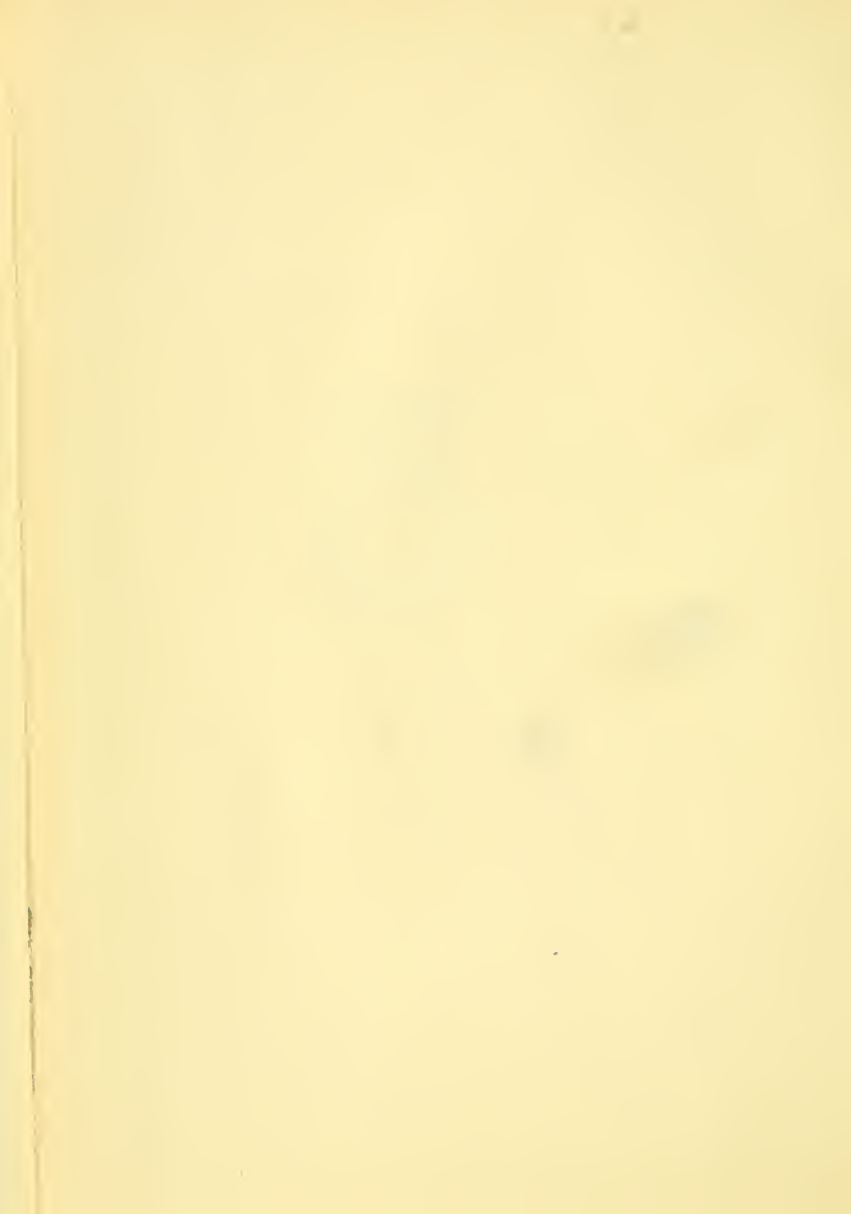


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PHILADELPHIA To-DAY.

1882.

A GUIDE OF THE CITY

AND ITS

PLACES OF INTEREST.



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PHILADELPHIA TO-DAY,

—1882.—

BEING A

CORRECT GUIDE

TO ALL THE

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, RAILROADS,
AND PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST.

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DIAGRAMS OF THEATRES.

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PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY JOHN W. RYAN.

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PRINTED BY SHERMAN & Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

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PHILADELPHIA TO-DAY.

PHILADELPHIA.

TWO hundred and one years ago, the site of Philadelphia was a wilderness, and the abode of Indians. In 1681 the first settlers arrived from London, as the representatives of William Penn. In the following year the great proprietor and founder himself landed at the mouth of Dock Creek. The object Penn had in establishing "the new colony" was, as he said, "to afford an asylum to the good and oppressed of all nations, to frame a government which might be an example, to show men as free and as happy as they could be."

In writing to a friend at this time, he says: "I am spending my life and my money without being a sixpence enriched by my greatness. Had I sought greatness only, I had stayed at home, where the difference between what I am, and was offered, and could have been there, in power and wealth, is as wide as the places are apart."

Penn at once addressed himself to the work of perfecting the plans and arrangements begun by his commissioners. The name he chose—Philadelphia—meaning "brotherly love," was impressive, as embodying the principles he intended to carry out in the

new settlement. After two years, Penn was called to England, expecting to return soon. He did not, however, until 1699. There had then a great change taken place. The city had extended and population greatly increased. After having incorporated Philadelphia as a city, in 1701 Penn again set sail for England, expecting to return in a short time. He never did return. He became embarrassed, was thrown in prison for debt, where he remained for a time, and finally his health gave way, and he died in 1718.

Philadelphia increased very rapidly at that early day—in population and importance, and has ever continued to maintain the reputation established by its founder.

The first Congress assembled here in 1774, and subsequent Congresses during the continuance of the war of the Revolution. The Declaration of Independence was signed and issued here July 4th, 1776. The convention which framed the Constitution of the United States convened here in May, 1787. Here the first President, General Washington, resided for ten years. Here have also resided the most noted men in the history of the nation, and here have occurred the most exciting events with which the country is identified.

Philadelphia has now become the second city in the Union. From a population of 2500, in 1701, when incorporated, it now contains 860,000. It lies 100 miles from the mouth of the Delaware River; is 136 miles from Washington, and 88 miles from New York. The city, which includes the entire county, covers a territory of 83,000 acres, or about 129 square miles,—larger than any other city in the world. Its entire length, from north to south, is 28 miles, and its average width, from east to west, 6 miles. There are at the present time in the city 173,000 buildings, 956 miles of paved streets, 720 miles of gas mains, 800 miles of water mains, and 228 miles of

street railways. It contains 567 churches and places for worship, and 421 public schools.

The various public buildings, institutions, asylums, homes, churches, colleges, hospitals, railways, etc., are fully described on the following pages.



INDEPENDENCE HALL IN 1776.

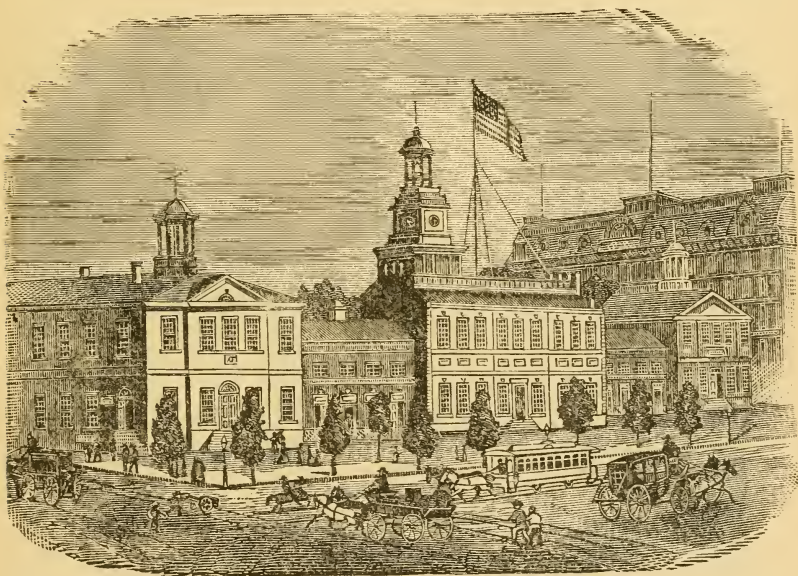
INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Or State-House, as it is sometimes called, is one of the most interesting and venerated buildings in the Union, and one which few strangers will leave the city without visiting. It fronts on Chestnut

Street, and occupies the north side of Independence Square. It was commenced in 1729 and finished in 1734. The cost was £5,600, or \$28,000. The two wings were erected in 1740. The building is most intimately associated in the American mind with the date 1776. In the east room of the main building the second Continental Congress met, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and from the steps, or a platform, on the south side of the building, it was publicly proclaimed to the multitude which had gathered at the joyful ringing of the bell in the steeple. That same bell (cast in 1753) which now, cracked and useless, but with its grand prophetic motto still intact, hangs in state from the ceiling of the vestibule at the south entrance to the hall. It was cracked in 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief-Justice Marshall, who died in Philadelphia that year.

The interior of the east room, where Congress met, presents somewhat the same appearance it did in 1776. The tables and chairs are the identical ones used at that time. There are also to be seen in this room portraits of the Signers, either original or faithful copies, donated by their descendants, or secured by purchase through the city authorities. The upper stories of the building are occupied by City Councils. The sidewalk in front is very wide, admirably paved, and ornamented with trees. A statue of Washington, enclosed with an iron railing, guards the place, the memory of which is so inseparably linked with his own. The hall is open to visitors from nine A.M. to four P.M. every week-day. Admission to the steeple may be had upon application to the person in charge of the Hall, in the east room. A fine view of the city and vicinity may be secured from that lofty point. The present steeple, erected in 1828, is a perfect copy of the old one, which was removed on account of its

decayed condition. It contains an excellent clock, with four dials, illuminated at night. The wings east and west of the main building, are occupied by various courts and public offices. The Mayor occupies the extreme eastern end, corner of Fifth Street, together with the police department. On the extreme western end is the Common



INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Pleas Court rooms. On Sixth Street, south of Independence Hall, is the Quarter Sessions Court building. That portion of Independence Square which extends from Chestnut to Walnut, and Fifth to Sixth Streets, comprising about four acres, not occupied by the above

mentioned buildings, is laid out as a public enclosure, and has many fine old trees upon it, some of which are said to have been planted before the Revolution, and even some are of the original natural forest growth.



CARPENTERS' HALL.

CARPENTERS' HALL.

ON the south side of Chestnut Street, below Fourth, an iron railing guards the entrance-way to a building which deserves more than a passing glance. At the extreme end of this passage stands Car-

penters' Hall. It has a plain brick front, with steps and an old-fashioned doorway and a little cupola. Within the walls of that building assembled the first Continental Congress, on the 5th of September, 1774. There was delivered that memorable "first prayer in Congress." Built in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company, it was intended only for their use, but its central location caused the delegates to the Continental Congress to obtain it for their meetings. It was used during the Revolution by various bodies. The United States Bank occupied it from 1791 to 1797, and during later periods it has been used for different purposes, until finally it degenerated into an auction room. It was then that the Carpenters' Company, taking patriotic action, resumed control of it, and restored it, as far as possible, to its original appearance. It is now kept as a sacred relic. The walls are hung with mementos of olden times. The door is open to visitors, without charge, from nine A. M. to four P. M. daily, except Sunday.



PENN MANSION.

AN object of considerable interest to the stranger is the above-named house, erected, by the order of William Penn, over two hundred years ago, for his occupancy while residing in this country. It is located on Letitia Street, or Court, between Front and Second Streets, extending from Market to Chestnut Streets. The house has for many years been occupied as a tavern or beer saloon, and has been altered from time to time to suit the requirements of the tenants. The upper portion, however, of the front, with the eaves and dormer

windows, and the northern walls, present the original, quaint, and peculiar style of architecture incident to the time of its erection. It may be reached by either the Market or Chestnut line of cars going east.



FRANKLIN'S GRAVE.

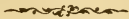
IN Christ's Church burying-ground, at the south-east corner of Fifth and Arch Streets, rest the remains of Dr. Benjamin Franklin and his wife. An opening has been made in the brick wall on the Arch Street side, and an iron railing placed therein, giving an opportunity to view the grave and read the inscription upon the flat stone covering the dead. Cars going up Fifth Street or on Arch pass the place.



MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

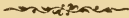
THE Merchants' Exchange, erected in 1834, is a fine building, fronting on Walnut, Dock, and Third Streets. It is constructed of the purest Pennsylvania marble, in the form of a parallelogram. The eastern or Dock Street front is circular, embellished with a portico recessed, supported by eight Corinthian columns, standing on a basement. The entrance from Dock Street is by a semicircular flight of steps, on each side of which are lions beautifully cut in marble. The main hall, on the second floor, is occupied as the Mining Stock Ex-

change; other portions of the building being taken up with offices of various kinds. The Merchants' Exchange Association has been superseded by the



COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE,

LOCATED on Second Street above Walnut. The building is of brick; erected in 1870. The main hall on the second floor is devoted to the purposes of the Exchange. Visitors are admitted only upon introduction by a member. Cars on Second Street pass the building.

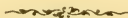


GIRARD'S BANKING HOUSE.

DEEMING it interesting to strangers to know the location of the banking house of Stephen Girard is the occasion of our making special note of it. This stately edifice, copied from the Dublin Exchange, situated on the west side of Third Street, below Chestnut, was originally built for the United States Bank; subsequently it was occupied by the wealthy individual who contributed so largely to the welfare of his adopted city. Here, from early morning until three o'clock P. M., he transacted in person his extensive concerns as a banker, and received reports from his numerous agents, at home and abroad. After banking hours he retired to his farm, where he enjoyed the pleasure of rural employments until evening, when he again repaired to his bank, where the midnight hour found him examining

the accounts of his clerks with a keenness of inspection peculiar to himself.

The building belongs to the Girard Estate, and is occupied jointly by the Girard Bank and City Treasurer. Visitors can freely enter and examine the interior allotted to the public. The building is but a few steps from Third and Chestnut Streets.



CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE United States Custom-House is situated on Chestnut Street between Fifth and Sixth, next below the present Post-Office building. It is of white marble, with porticoes, and modelled after the Parthenon at Athens, and is considered a fine specimen of Doric architecture. The structure was commenced in 1819, and completed in 1824, for the United States Bank. The building has a frontage of 87 feet on Chestnut Street, extending 187 feet to Library Street. A massive portico, with eight marble columns 27 feet high, adorns the front, which gives it a grand and imposing appearance. The Chestnut Street side of the building is appropriated to the Custom-House, and the Library Street front to the business of the United States Sub-Treasury.

Entrance to either department may be gained from Chestnut Street front. Open from ten A. M. to three P. M.



UNITED STATES MINT.

THE marble building, modelled after the Grecian Ionic temple at Athens, located on Chestnut Street at the corner of Juniper, a short distance below Broad Street, is where the United States Government



UNITED STATES MINT.

coins its gold and silver. It was erected in 1834, and has a front of 122 feet, with two wings 32 feet long. In the vestibule at the main entrance may be found persons connected with the institution, who conduct visitors through the establishment, showing them the deposit-

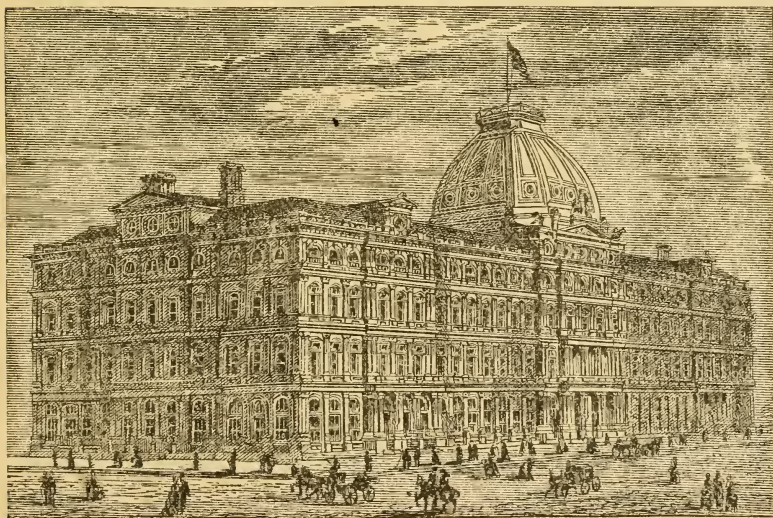
room, where gold and silver is received and weighed; the copper-melting room, where the bars are prepared for coinage; the gold and silver melting-room, where that metal is cast into bars; the rolling-and cutting-room, where the bars are rolled into proper form and cut into shape preparatory to stamping; the stamping- or coining-room. These are all on the first floor. The visitor is then conducted to the second floor, where are several rooms, containing the largest and most valuable collection of coins and medals to be found in this country, some bearing date several thousand years before the Christian era. The "widow's mite" may be seen among the number of curious coins. There are several other departments that are not accessible to the public. Visitors are admitted every day, except Sunday, from nine o'clock to twelve in the morning. No fee or charge of any kind. The persons who conduct visitors are paid by the government.

POST-OFFICE

Is situated on Chestnut Street immediately west of the Custom-House. It is a comparatively small building, entirely inadequate for the mail service of this city. It is hoped that during the present year the new structure on Chestnut, Ninth, and Market Streets will be finished. (For a description of which, see NEW POST-OFFICE.) The old building is of blue marble, in the French style of architecture. The "General Delivery" is open night and day—never closed. Money-order office open week-days from nine A. M. to three P. M.

Letter-boxes in the streets are affixed to the lamp-posts every two or three squares, from which the mail matter is collected by the car-

riers several times each week-day, and late in the afternoon on Sunday. There are seventeen sub-stations within the city limits, at outlying points. Lists of letters uncalled for are published in the *Ledger* on Tuesday and Friday, and posted for reference in the vestibule of the Post-Office.

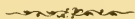


NEW POST-OFFICE.

NEW POST-OFFICE.

THE United States Government is erecting, at Ninth, Chestnut, and Market Streets, a substantial granite building, for the purpose of a

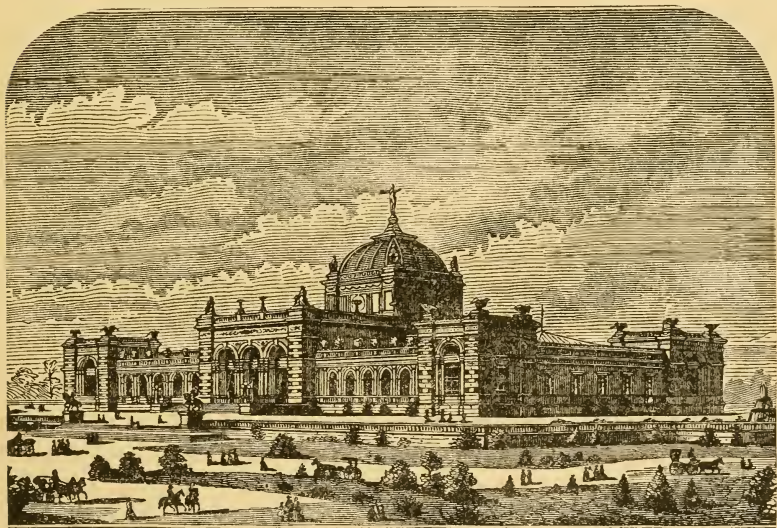
Post-Office, United States Courts, Revenue, Pension, Navy, and other agents attached to the government. The building is in the French Renaissance style of architecture, four stories, and surmounted by a large dome of iron. It has a frontage on Chestnut and Market Streets of 152 feet, and on Ninth Street of 428 feet. The main entrance is on Ninth Street. It is expected that the building will be finished and occupied this year.



MEMORIAL HALL,

OR, as it is sometimes called, Art Gallery, is the most imposing and durable of all the structures erected on the Centennial grounds in 1876. It was built at a cost of \$1,500,000, by the State of Pennsylvania and the city of Philadelphia. Granite, iron, and glass compose the materials. It is, therefore, thoroughly fireproof. The structure covers one and a half acres, and is 365 feet long, 210 feet wide, 71 feet high, including basement, surmounted by a dome 150 feet, capped by an immense ball, from which rises a huge figure of Columbia. The figures of Art and Science, etc., also stud the dome and parapet, while eagles, with outspread wings, decorate the four corners of the corner towers. The main entrance, on the south, is 70 feet wide, and opens on a hall 82 feet long and 60 feet wide. The doors are of iron, relieved by bronze panels, showing the coats-of-arms of all the States and Territories, the United States coat-of-arms being in the centre. The centre hall and galleries form one grand hall, 287 feet long and 85 feet wide. All the galleries and the central hall are lighted from above. At the close

of the Centennial Exhibition, the Commissioners of Fairmount Park, into whose custody the Hall was committed, assigned a limited portion of it to the use of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, by whom it is now occupied—which may be found noticed under its proper heading in this work. Memorial Hall



MEMORIAL HALL.

contains some works of art—paintings and statuary—among which is Rothermel's "Battle of Gettysburg." The Hall, including Museum, is open to visitors, without charge, from ten A. M. to sunset every day. Cars on Vine, Walnut, and Market Streets, and also Girard Avenue, lead to the vicinity of the Hall.

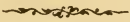
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM.

THE Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art occupies a portion of Memorial Hall, at Fairmount Park. This institution, chartered in 1876, embodied a long-cherished purpose, namely: a collection similar to that which attracts the curious of all nations, and preëminently the votaries of art and science, and industry and general study, to the museum at South Kensington, London; and, in connection with such collection, the endowment of schools for teaching the practical application of the fine, no less than the useful, arts. Preliminary to these ends, a fund sufficient to secure a first choice of suitable works in metals and marble, exhibited at the Exposition in 1876, was raised. In addition, foreign commissioners and individual exhibitors presented many valuable articles. To these were added purchases of iron objects and stone-ware from Germany; European and Oriental textile fabrics and embroideries; French tapestry and vases; Spanish pottery and glass-ware; lacustrine relics, etc.; and the whole was greatly enriched by the deposit of numerous and varied specimens of mining and metallurgy, gathered by the American Institute of Mining Engineers. This rare collection of striking specimens of *vertu*, skill, and utility, handsomely arranged, may now be seen daily, free of charge, from ten A. M. to sunset, under the most favorable auspices, at Memorial Hall. In connection with the Museum, the Institution has founded a school of drawing, painting, modelling, and designing, free to all worthy applicants.

Cars going out Walnut or Market Streets lead to the vicinity of the Museum.

HORTICULTURAL BUILDING,

WHICH we have named it in distinction from Horticultural Hall, on Broad Street, is another of the permanent buildings that remain from the great Exposition. It was erected by the city of Philadelphia, and is in the Moresque style of architecture. It is 383 feet long and 193 feet wide. The main floor is occupied by the central conservatory, 230 by 80 feet, surmounted by a lantern 170 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 72 feet high. The forcing-houses, 100 feet long, and covered with curved roofs of iron and glass, which, appearing from the exterior, present a fine feature. The building itself, picturesque in its quaint and airy forms, rich in its carvings and traceries, gay in its colored decorations, is a spectacle that never becomes wearisome. Filled, as it is, with plants brought from all portions of the globe, it gives great gratification to the ordinary visitor, and unusual opportunities for observation to the botanical student. No less beautiful to the sight, nor less instructive to the mind, are the sunken gardens, the blooming flower-beds, that cover the 50 acres or more that form the out-door complement to the ornate and gorgeous structure. Visitors are admitted daily, without charge, from ten A. M. to sunset. The cars running out Vine, Walnut, and Market Streets, and also Girard Avenue, lead to the vicinity of the Building.



NATIONAL MUSEUM.

AN object of almost equal interest with Independence Hall itself is the National Museum, occupying the west room from the main

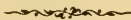
entrance on Chestnut Street. It contains a most interesting collection of relics connected with our early colonial times—the original charter of the city of Philadelphia, with the signature of William Penn; many autograph letters and portraits of distinguished persons, curious old furniture, books, pictures, periodicals, clothing, etc., illustrating the Revolutionary period. The stranger will be amply repaid in paying a visit to this interesting room. It is open to visitors, without charge, every day, except Sunday, from nine A. M. to four P. M.



ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

OPPOSITE Logan Square, on the corner of North Nineteenth and Race Streets, is situated the valuable institution above named, founded in 1812. It occupies a fireproof building, erected in 1875, in the quaint Collegiate Gothic style of architecture, of green serpentine stone, with facings of Ohio sandstone. The building covers an area of 186 feet on Race Street by 83 feet on Nineteenth Street. The museum room, on the second floor, is 180 feet long by 60 feet wide, with two galleries. The library room is 130 by 130 feet, and contains about 45,000 books, maps, charts, etc., mostly relating to Natural History. The building contains the magnificent collection of over 300,000 specimens, among which may be mentioned,—paleontological, 65,000 specimens; mineralogical cabinet, 5000; botanical, 70,000; insect cabinet, 25,000; birds, 32,000; reptiles, 900; fishes, 1200; mammals, 1000. In Comparative Anatomy there are skeletons, 275; crania, 350; parts of different animals, 265. In Ethnology, 1200 human crania of different races, 4 human mummies,

and 41 mummified animals. There is, probably, no finer collection, in every department of natural science, to be found in the world. To the student of nature no spot in the city contains greater attractions. Open every day in the week from nine A. M. to five P. M. A small fee of ten cents is charged. The Academy may readily be reached by cars on Vine, Eighteenth, or Nineteenth Streets.

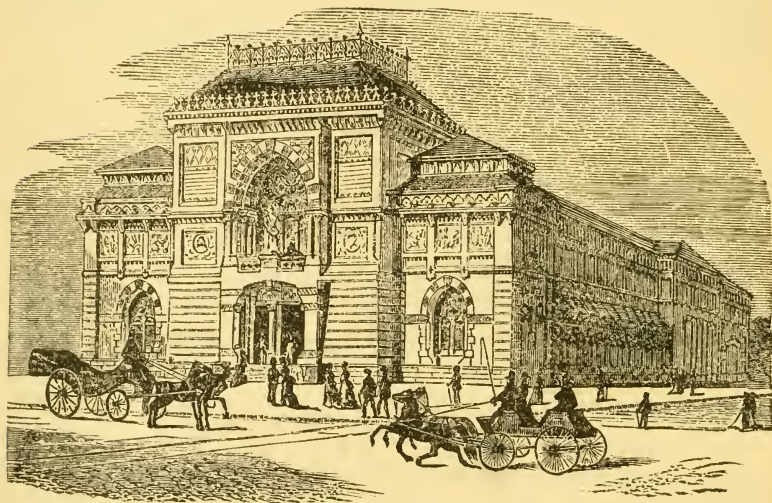


ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

ONE of the grand architectural ornaments of this city is the Academy of Fine Arts, erected in 1876, and located on Broad Street, just north of Arch. The material is brick, stone, tiles, and iron, the colors are strongly contrasted, and the details are in keeping with the Byzantine style of building. The portals on Broad Street sustain an arched recess, above which stands a headless statue, in marble, of an ancient Grecian figure. The building is 100 feet front on Broad by 260 feet deep on Cherry Street. The interior is at once grand and beautiful, with its flight of stone stairs, columns of richly polished marble, and beautifully sculptured capitals. The galleries are all lighted from the ceiling, are divided into three sections, the middle one being devoted to marble sculpture and original models, of which there are many noted ones. In the other galleries are exhibited paintings of exceeding merit by dead and living artists. Among the more noted we may mention West's two great productions, "Christ Rejected" and "Death on the Pale Horse;" Alliston's "Dead Man Restored;" Sully's "Lafayette," and Stewart's "Wash-

ington." Many more of nearly equal prominence may be seen among this superb collection, which space will not permit us to enumerate.

The Academy was organized in 1805, being the oldest in the



ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

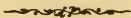
United States. It is open to visitors every day in the week from nine A. M. to six P. M. Admission, twenty-five cents. Market and Arch Street cars pass in the immediate vicinity of the Academy.

W. B. Wood

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

THIS institution for women originated under the patronage and assistance of the Franklin Institute, and was organized in 1850. Its object is to instruct women in drawing, sculpture, and painting, that thus it may open avenues of productive industry, that are now within their reach, and by means of which they may find suitable and more profitable employment, and to aid the manufacturing interests by cultivating the arts of design, in connection with the industrial arts. The school, until recently, occupied a building for many years where the new Pennsylvania Railroad station now stands. They are now located in magnificent quarters at the old Edwin Forrest mansion, on Broad Street corner of Master. Visitors will find a welcome, on Monday mornings from ten o'clock to twelve.

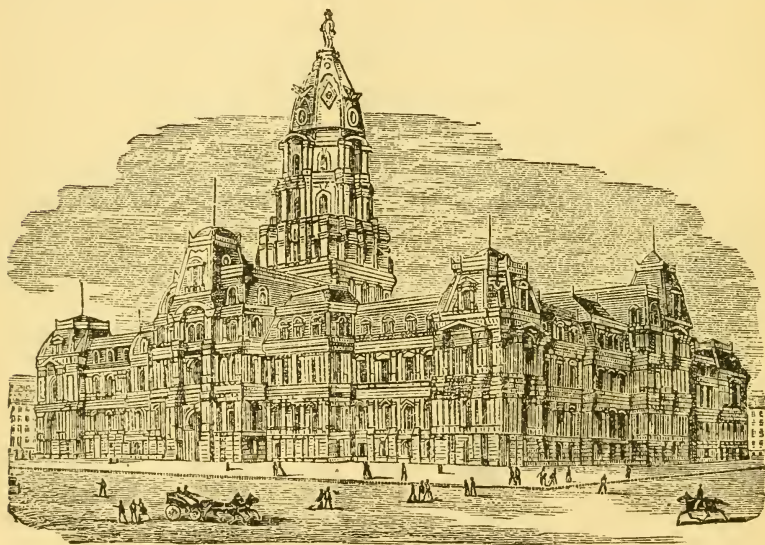
Cars going north on Fifteenth Street pass within one square of the institution.



NEW CITY HALL.

THE work on this grand edifice, located at the intersection of Broad and Market Streets, was commenced in 1871, and has cost, up to the present time (1882), over \$8,000,000. It is surrounded by streets from 136 to 200 feet wide, and a more admirable location could not have been selected. It is probably the largest building of the kind in the world. Its dimensions are 470 feet from north to south, covering an area, exclusive of the court-yard, of four and a half acres. The superstructure, of granite, is 18 feet in height, the principal story 36 feet, and an upper story of 31 feet, surmounted by another of 15 feet—the material above the basement story being

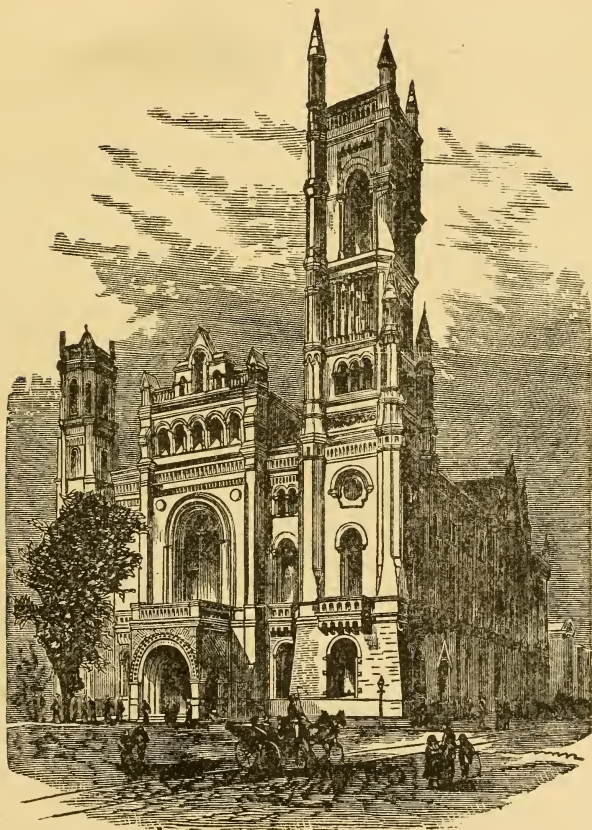
white marble. There are grand staircases in each of the four corners of the building, and one in each of the centre pavilions, also four large elevators, placed at the intersections of the leading corridors. The entire structure contains 520 rooms. It is absolutely fireproof



NEW CITY HALL.

and indestructible. From the north side of the court-yard it is designed to erect a grand tower, 90 feet square at its base, surmounted by a dome 50 feet in diameter, upon which is to be placed a colossal statue of William Penn, making the tower 450 feet high, being the highest in the world.

A portion of the new building is occupied by city officers. Visitors are free to inspect any portion of it.



MASONIC TEMPLE.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

A PERFECT specimen of Norman architecture, built of granite, may be seen in the above-named building, which is located on the corner of Broad and Filbert Streets. The Broad Street front displays two towers, one of which rises 250 feet from the ground. The grand entrance is exceedingly beautiful—nothing like it is to be seen anywhere. The Temple is 145 feet in breadth by 250 feet in depth, and 90 feet above the pavement. The cost of the building was \$1,550,000. Some sixty or more lodges have their meeting-rooms in the various magnificent halls with which the interior is arranged. The Temple is open, unless stormy, to visitors, on Thursday of each week, upon introduction by a member of the Order. Access by Market or Arch Street cars.



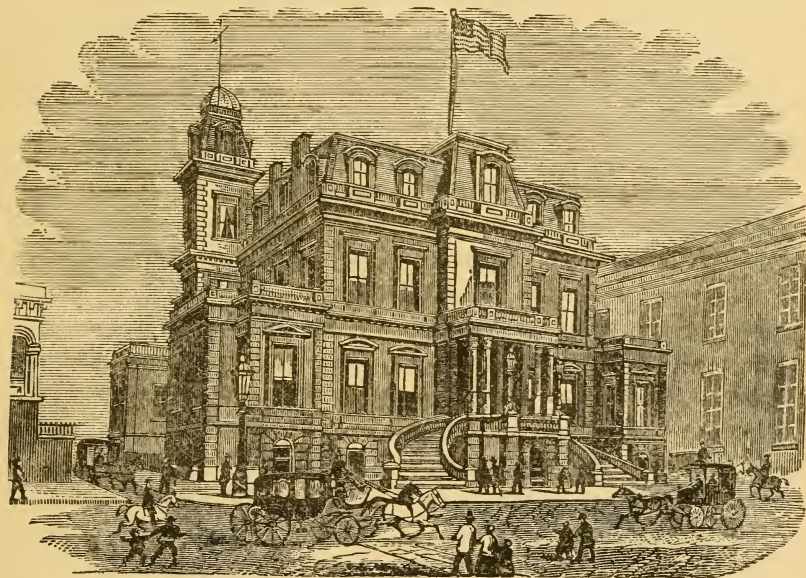
ODD-FELLOWS' HALLS.

THERE are a number of Odd-Fellows' Halls in the city, but none worthy of special mention as to architectural beauty. We give only the location of each.

Odd-Fellows' Hall	.	.	.	.	.	.	Sixth St. below Race.
"	"	"	.	.	.	.	Cor. Third and Brown.
"	"	"	.	.	.	.	" Broad and Spring Garden.
"	"	"	.	.	.	.	" Tenth and South.
"	"	"	.	.	.	.	" 37th and Market.
"	"	"	.	.	.	.	Third St. below German.
"	"	"	.	.	.	.	4902 Germantown Ave.
"	"	"	.	.	.	.	23d and Ridge Ave.
"	"	"	.	.	.	.	Frankford Ave. and Green.
"	"	"	(Colored)	.	.	.	605 Spruce St.

UNION LEAGUE.

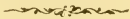
SITUATE on Broad Street below Chestnut is the finest club-house in the city. The design of the building is of the French Renaissance order, having the peculiar effect of hospitality belonging to



UNION LEAGUE.

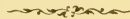
that class of architecture. The façades are of granite and brick, with brown-stone trimmings. It is two stories high, with mansard roof, and tower on southern side. The interior is elegantly fitted up with parlors, smoking-room, reading-rooms, dining- and banqueting-

rooms, and all the various appointments attached to a first-class clubhouse. The League grew out of an association which was formed in 1862 for promoting friendly intercourse among loyal people. Its membership now numbers about 2500. In 1865 the present building was erected, at a cost of \$225,000. Access to the building may be had by any stranger upon introduction by a member.



ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

At the south-west corner of Arch and Thirteenth Streets is located the handsome and spacious white marble building occupied by the Society of the Sons of St. George, in which are their offices, library, meeting- and reading-rooms, together with a hall capable of accommodating one thousand persons. On the pediment over the Arch Street entrance to the building is a large and attractive piece of statuary representing St. George and the Dragon. The Society was formed in 1772, and now numbers over six hundred members. Arch and Thirteenth Street cars pass the building.



PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY.

THIS is one of the oldest and most extensive libraries in the country. It was instituted in 1731, principally through the influence of Dr. Franklin, Thomas Hopkinson, and other members of "The Junto." The first importation of books was received from London

in 1732, and the library was then opened in "Robert Grace's house, in Jones' Alley." In 1740 it was removed to the west wing of Independence Hall, by permission of the Province. In 1773, the collection having increased so largely, it was given spacious apartments in Carpenters' Hall, and in 1790 the library was removed to the plain, substantial brick building on Fifth Street below Chestnut, which it occupied for ninety years, when it was again disturbed, and found a resting-place in its present magnificent quarters, at the corner of Locust and Juniper Streets, in February, 1880. The building is of brick, with brown-stone trimmings. The marble statue of Benjamin Franklin, executed in Italy, located in a niche on the Locust Street front, was given to the Library Company by William Bingham, the first United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and removed from the Fifth Street building to its present position.

The Loganian Library, now transferred to the Ridgway branch (along with some 70,000 volumes of the Philadelphia Library), comprises a collection of books bequeathed by the Hon. James Logan,—in reference to which, see RIDGWAY LIBRARY.

The Philadelphia Library comprises about 135,000 volumes. There are many literary curiosities and relics in the building, to which the visitor's attention is invited. The rooms are open from half-past eight A. M. to six P. M.



RIDGWAY LIBRARY.

ONE of the finest Library buildings in the world, under the above name, is to be found located upon the square which extends from Broad to Thirteenth and from Carpenter to Christian Streets. It

presents a solid and enduring appearance. The walls are of granite, with a frontage on Broad Street of 220 feet, and a depth of 105 feet, with three porticoes—one in the centre, at the main entrance, and one at each end, supported by handsome granite columns. The main hall is devoted to the receipt and delivery of books; the north wing to the reference department; and the south wing to a reading-room; the Loganian Library occupying the gallery.

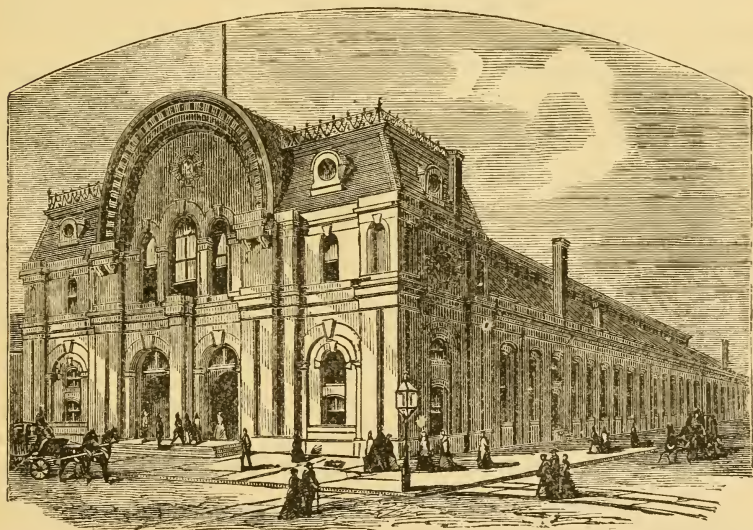
The Hon. James Logan, the confidential friend and counsellor of William Penn, bequeathed his library for the use of the citizens of Philadelphia. It was placed in a building especially erected for the purpose, at the corner of Sixth and Walnut Streets, where it remained for nearly half a century, when, by negotiation in 1790, it was given in charge of the Philadelphia Library Company, to be held upon the original conditions. Some very valuable property for the maintenance and increase of the Loganian Library went with the transfer. The books—about 13,000 volumes—consist principally of a rare and curious nature in the learned and modern languages of Europe.

Dr. James Rush, who died in 1869, left by his will nearly two million dollars for the erection of a building adapted for the use of a library, and also funds for its support. He directed that the Philadelphia Library should be the recipient of his gift if they would accept it upon specified conditions, among which was that the institution should be named the Ridgway Library (after his wife's maiden name), and that the Library building should be located where it is. The conditions were accepted by the Philadelphia Library to the extent that they placed 70,000 volumes of their books, together with the Loganian Library, in the Ridgway Library building.

Visitors are admitted from nine A. M. to six P. M., except Sunday.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

ON the west side of Tenth Street, above Chestnut, is located this solid and useful structure. The building is of brick, with a front of 80 feet and a depth of 300 feet, and presents an admirable and impressive appearance. The association was formed in 1821, and occupied several different places until the present building was

**MERCANTILE LIBRARY.**

opened, in 1869. The interior is well arranged for the convenience and accommodation of its members, of which there are about 6000. There are 140,000 volumes in the library, also some 500 periodical publications, comprising both foreign and American. Attached to

the building are rooms for chess-playing, reading, conversation, correspondence, etc. The building is open every day from nine A. M. to ten P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to visit the library.



ATHENÆUM LIBRARY.

THIS building, located on Sixth below Walnut Street, is of the Italian order of architecture, and, as viewed from Washington Square, opposite, presents a chaste and beautiful appearance. It has a frontage of 50 feet on Sixth Street, and a depth of 125 on Adelphi Street. The beautiful proportion of its parts, fine details, and the massive crowning cornice, give it an air of stateliness and grandeur which is most impressive as a piece of architecture. The institution was organized in 1814, and the present building opened in 1847. The library contains over 30,000 volumes, besides journals and magazines of this and foreign countries. Open daily except Sundays, from nine A. M. to four P. M.



APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

AMONG the many organizations for the diffusion of knowledge in this city, not among the least is this noble institution, founded by voluntary contributions, in 1819, "for the use of apprentices and other young persons, without charge of any kind, for the use of books." It is therefore a free library. It is located at the southwest corner of Arch and Fifth Streets, what was formerly the free Quaker Meeting-House. The library contains about 25,000 volumes,

to which girls as well as boys have access. A reading-room occupies the basement. Open from four to nine P. M. Visitors welcome.

The following are the only additional libraries in the city of any special interest:

Antiquarian	S. W. cor. 18th and Chestnut Streets.
City Institute	N. E. " " " " "
Friends—(Orthodox)	Race near 15th Street.
Friends—(Hicksite)	304 Arch Street.
Historical Society.	820 Spruce Street.
Kensington Institute	Girard Ave. and Day Street.
Law	219 South Sixth Street.
Mechanics	Fifth Street bel. Washington Ave.
Moyamensing	Cor. 11th and Catharine.
Spring Garden Institute	Cor. Broad and Spring Garden Streets.
Southwark	Second Street below German.



ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB

OCCUPIES a space on the corner of Broad and Pine Streets extending to Fifteenth Street. The centre building was erected in 1825, and is of granite, 50 feet front, and supported by Doric columns, with two wings. The entire front is about 100 feet, and depth, including the extension of brick, is 400 feet. The institution was founded through the benevolent efforts of D. G. Seixas, an Israelite. The method of instruction is that of the Abbe de L'Epee and of Sicard, together with many improvements, which have been introduced by modern science. The Asylum can accommodate about three hundred inmates. Any respectable stranger is admitted to inspect the building, upon application to the principal, on week days, from ten A. M. to four P. M.

Cars going west on Pine Street pass the Asylum.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

THIS noble institution, situate at the corner of Twentieth and Race Streets, was founded by the State of Pennsylvania, in 1833. The building, which is back from the street, is 150 feet front and 62 feet deep. It has accommodations for two hundred pupils. They are instructed in the various branches pursued in our schools of learning. Many are very proficient in music, and others sustain themselves by their skill in some useful handicraft, of which they have an opportunity at the institution. Visitors are kindly welcomed at all times, but the most interesting time of visiting is on Wednesday afternoon, from three to five o'clock, during which time a concert is given by the pupils. A small fee of ten cents is then charged.

The Vine Street cars, also those on Eighteenth, pass within one square of the building.



INSANE ASYLUM.

THIS institution, located between West Chester and Haverford Roads and Forty-first Street, West Philadelphia, on a farm of 113 acres, is the Insane Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital. There are two immense buildings—one for males and one for females; the former erected in 1841, and the latter in 1859. In size and general appearance both buildings are alike. They are built of cut stone, and ornamented with Doric porticoes. Each building is about 400 feet long and 100 feet in depth. There are on the grounds various smaller buildings, lodges, workshop, museum, etc. The grounds are beautifully arranged, and laid out as a pleasure resort for the inmates.

A visit to the Asylum will amply repay any one who either loves the beauties of nature or the still greater beauties of beneficence, in orderly, efficient, and extensive action. There are about 700 in-



INSANE ASYLUM.

mates. Open to visitors daily, except Saturday and Sunday, from ten A. M. to four P. M. Take Market Street cars, Haddington branch, to reach the Asylum.



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE largest, handsomest, and most conveniently arranged college buildings of any in the country, are those belonging to the University of Pennsylvania, located in West Philadelphia, on a square of six acres, fronting on Locust Street, and extending from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Streets. There are three immense structures. The first building, devoted to the department of Arts and Science, is constructed of green serpentine stone, ornamented with gray stone. There is a central building, with wings. On the eastern and western fronts rise grand towers, which present a fine appearance. This building was opened in 1872. It is 250 feet in length by 124 feet in depth, and four stories high, costing about \$240,000. It has a chapel, library, museum, recitation and assembly rooms, together with sixty other apartments, for various uses. About 250 students in attendance.

The Medical Department building is constructed in similar style of architecture, of large dimensions, and well arranged for the convenient accommodation and instruction of students, of whom there are about 300.

The Hospital connected with the University is located south of the University proper, and the same order of architecture is maintained in the construction of this building as in the others. It has a front of 250 feet, with two pavilions, each 200 feet deep. Entire structure is four stories high, capable of accommodating 500 patients.

The institution occupying these several buildings was chartered as a charity school and academy in 1750; erected into a college in 1755, and a university in 1779. It was located on Ninth Street, where the new post-office now stands, from 1798 until 1872.

Few cities are more renowned than Philadelphia as the home of medical science. Philadelphia surgery is nowhere secondary. Here was established the first medical school in the Union, and here are the largest number of colleges, the most valuable publications, the most learned authors, and the greatest number of students. Visitors may gain admittance to the college buildings upon application, and can reach the grounds by way of cars on Walnut Street.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE

WAS established in Philadelphia in the year 1824. The original portion of the present buildings, which are located on the west side of Tenth Street, below Chestnut, were erected in 1828. In 1845 they were enlarged, and also in 1873 and 1880, in order to accommodate the constantly increasing number of students. They now present one of the best arranged college buildings in the city. They are of pressed brick, solid, but plain, and substantial in appearance. A magnificent museum has been placed in the building. It is amply provided with materials for illustrating the various branches of medical science. Attached to the college is a hospital, fronting on Sansom Street, which forms part of the clinic of the institution. The Anatomical Museum is open to visitors. Cars on Tenth Street pass the building.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THIS is an allopathic institution, founded in 1849, and has the peculiar honor of being the first of the kind in the United States.

The college building, located on North College Avenue and Twenty-first Street, was opened in 1875. Many of the professors are women, and quite a number of women have graduated there, and are now in successful practice. There is also a Woman's Hospital adjoining the College. Open to visitors during the sessions. Ridge Avenue cars pass the building.



HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,

INSTITUTED in 1846, is situated on Filbert Street between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets. This is the only Homœopathic College in Philadelphia, and one of the leading ones in the United States. The building is well constructed, and especially adapted to the object for which it is appropriated. There is a full faculty connected with the institution, and a large number of students in annual attendance. A dispensary and hospital is attached to the College. Cars going north on Eleventh Street, or Market Street line, pass in the immediate vicinity.



COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

LOCATED on the corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets, is one of the oldest in the country, having been founded in 1787. The Society is composed of physicians only, who meet twice a month for the discussion of the science of medicine. It is one of the principal sources from which proceed the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

Is located on the east side of Tenth Street above Cherry. It was chartered in 1821. The present building has been occupied since 1870. There are three professors, and a number of students who are instructed in chemistry, materia medica, botany, and practical pharmacy. Open to visitors upon application at the College.

DISPENSARIES.

Church	1017 Morris Street.
Germantown	Germantown Hospital.
Howard	1520 Lombard Street.
Moyamensing	Seventh and Catharine Streets.
North-Eastern	Fox and Tulip Streets.
“ “ (Homœopathic)	1520 North Fourth Street.
Northern	608 Fairmount Avenue.
Philadelphia	Fifth above Walnut.
“ (Lying-in)	126 North Eleventh Street.
Southern	318 Bainbridge Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

THIS is the oldest hospital in the city, and the first one established in the United States. These buildings occupy the square bounded by Spruce and Pine and Eighth and Ninth Streets. The Hospital, from its very foundation in 1751, has been a source of comfort and

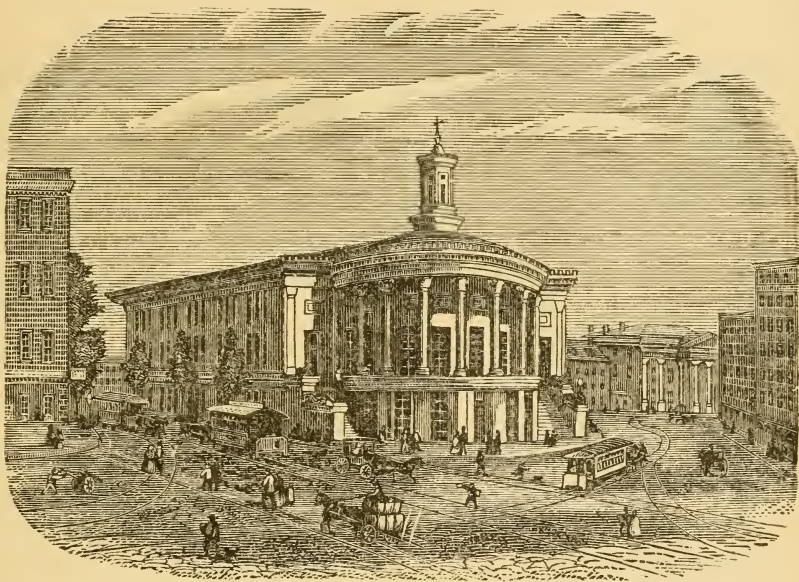
joy to the sick and disabled. The charter is general in its character, and provides for "the relief of the sick and the reception and cure of lunatics."

The main building fronts from the south, and is a considerable distance from the street. On this portion of the grounds is a statue of William Penn, which may be seen through the palisade fence. The buildings are plain and unassuming, built of brick, but well arranged for the purpose of a hospital. Visitors are admitted from ten A. M. to six P. M., except Saturday and Sunday. The Hospital is within a short walk from Eighth and Chestnut Streets.



PRESTON RETREAT.

ON Hamilton Street, extending from Twentieth to Twenty-first, back from the street, on an eminence, stands this handsome marble building, with portico in front, wings, and central dome. It is designed as a lying-in hospital for indigent married women of good moral character, residents of the city of Philadelphia. The institution was founded by Doctor Jonas Preston, a member of the Society of Friends, who died in 1836 and left \$250,000 invested for the founding of this charity. The panic of 1837 depreciated the funds so invested to such an extent that it was only by wise and judicious management, on the part of those having care of the trust, that in 1866 the building was opened for the object intended by the founder. It has room for 50 patients. Visitors admitted on week-days from ten A. M. to four P. M. It may be reached by the cars on Nineteenth Street, which pass in its immediate vicinity.



MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.

THIS magnificent structure is located at the corner of Lehigh Avenue and Front Street. It is built of rough-cast brown-stone, in the Norman style, three stories in height, with towers and minarets, occupying a space 300 by 200 feet, costing about \$200,000. Although it is under the management of the Episcopal church, it is not sectarian. Persons of any color, creed, or nationality find its doors open. It has a capacity for 275 beds. Visiting days, Tuesday and Friday, from two to five P. M. It may be reached by taking green car on Fifth Street.

WILLS' HOSPITAL,

For diseases of the eye, was founded by the benevolence of James Wills, a wealthy grocer, who died in 1825 and bequeathed sufficient funds, which, with its interest accumulation, was adequate to build the beautiful stone structure, erected in 1834, on Race Street between Eighteenth and Nineteenth. It is 80 feet long, 50 feet deep, with a pavilion 90 feet long. There is a large corps of skilful surgeons, who operate daily, free of charge. Accommodation for 125 patients. Visitors admitted daily, except Sunday, from ten to four o'clock. Access by Vine or Eighteenth Street line of cars.



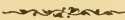
HOSPITALS.

THERE are a number of other hospitals in the city besides those especially noted, which the want of room forbid our giving more than name and location.

Charity Hospital	1832 Hamilton Street.
Christ Church Hospital	Belmont Road and 49th Street.
Children's Hospital	22d and Walnut Streets.
City Hospital	Hart Lane and 21st Street.
Friends' Asylum (Insane)	Frankford.
German Hospital	Cor. Girard and Corinthian Aves.
German Eye and Ear Hospital	Cor. Fifth and Green Streets.
Germantown Hospital	Shoemaker Lane.
Homœopathic Hospital	11th Street below Arch.
Jewish Hospital	Olney near York.
Orthopædic Hospital	Cor. 17th and Summer Streets.
Presbyterian Hospital	39th Street and Powelton Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital	Girard Ave. and 17th Street.
St. Mary's Hospital	Frankford.
Woman's Hospital	22d St. and North College Ave.

NAVY YARD.

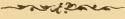
THE General Government has established the Navy Yard at League Island, foot of South Broad Street, which is between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about seven miles from Independence Hall. It comprises over 900 acres. Large and substantial buildings have been erected, floating dry-docks, basins, etc., with all the necessary requisites appertaining to a Navy Yard. The Yard can only be reached by private conveyance.



UNITED STATES ARSENALS.

THE BRIDESBURG ARSENAL contains 62 acres, with several buildings upon them, and grounds handsomely laid out, with lawn and flower-garden. The capacity to manufacture ordnance and cartridges exceeds that of any other arsenal. Visitors admitted. Cars on Third Street line (Bridesburg branch) lead to it.

THE SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL is situated on Gray's Ferry Road, between Carpenter Street and Washington Ave. Occupies eight acres. It is the great workshop and storehouse for clothing, helmets, plumes, etc. A very odd museum of wax figures, clothed in various uniforms, which have been in use in the United States army since its formation, is open to visitors. Cars going out Pine Street pass the grounds.




UNITED STATES NAVAL ASYLUM.

THIS institution, founded in 1835, is situated on the Gray's Ferry Road, at the corner of Bainbridge Street, and extends to the Schuyl-

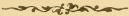
PHILADELPHIA ORPHAN ASYLUM.

IN 1814 the benevolent ladies of this city formed the above-named society. They occupied buildings at the corner of Eighteenth and Cherry Streets until 1872, when they removed to their present commodious home at Haddington, West Philadelphia. The number of inmates average about 100. The Asylum is open to visitors Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday from ten A. M. to four P. M. The horse cars on Market Street, of the Haddington branch, lead direct to the Asylum.



THE BURD ORPHAN ASYLUM

Is attached to St. Stephen's Church, and located on Market Street near the Delaware county line, about three and a half miles from the Market Street bridge. The elegant buildings are situated in the midst of a tract comprising 45 acres. The Asylum was founded for the support of white female orphans, not less than four nor more than eight years of age, who shall have been baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia or Pennsylvania. The building can accommodate about 150 children. Reached by Market Street cars. Visitors admitted daily except Sunday.



NORTHERN HOME.

THIS humane institution for friendless children, established in 1854, is located upon a square bounded by Brown and Parrish Streets and

Twenty-second and Twenty-third. It receives children from three to twelve years of age. The design of the society is to provide for destitute and neglected children, whether orphans or not. Children whose parents are degraded, depraved, and vicious, or too poor to support them, are welcomed and made comfortable and happy by the kind ladies in charge. Adjoining, within the same grounds, is a Soldiers' Orphan Home, for maintaining the soldiers' orphans in charge of the State. Both asylums contain about 150 children. Open to visitors from ten A. M. to five P. M. Accessible by cars on Fairmount Avenue to the Park.



HOMES FOR THE AGED.

Asylum for Aged and Infirm (Lutheran),	5582 Germantown Ave.
Baptist Home	17th and Norris Streets.
Home for the Aged (Methodist)	Lehigh Ave. and Broad Street.
Home for the Homeless (Episcopal)	708 Lombard Street.
Home for the Aged (Non-Sectarian)	17th Street below Norris.
Home for the Aged (Colored)	Belmont and Girard Aves.
Home for Odd-Fellows	17th and Tioga Streets.
Home for Blind Men	3518 Lancaster Ave.
Home for Blind Women	2931 Locust Street.
Indigent Widows'	18th and Cherry Streets.
Little Sisters of the Poor (Catholic)	18th and Jefferson Streets.
Mapother Home	Harrowgate Lane.
Old Ladies' Home	Clearfield St. and Frankford Ave.
Old Man's Home	39th and Powelton Ave.
Penn Widows' Home	Wood and West Streets.
Presbyterian Home	58th Street and Greenway Ave.
St. Ann's Asylum	Moyamensing Ave. and Christian St.
St. Luke's Home	1317 Pine Street.
Union Home	3947 Market Street.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES.

THE following Asylums and Homes for children are all accomplishing a good work, and are deserving of the attention of strangers and citizens :

Bedford St. Mission	619 Alaska Street.
Catholic Home for Girls	1720 Race Street.
Colored Orphans' Shelter (Friends)	44th and Haverford Streets.
Children's Home	41st and Venango Streets.
Day Nursery	410 Blight Street.
Educational Home	Greenway Ave. and 49th St.
Franklin Reformatory Home	915 Locust Street.
Foster Home	24th and Poplar Streets.
Home for Colored Children	Darby Road and 46th Street.
House of Industry	718 Catharine Street.
" of Mercy	411 Spruce Street.
Industrial Home for Girls	12th Street below Spruce.
Jewish Foster Home	1431 N. 15th Street.
Lincoln Institute for Boys	308 S. 11th Street.
Newsboys' Home	251 S. Sixth Street.
Orphans' Home (Lutheran)	5582 Germantown Ave.
St. John's Orphan Asylum	Westminster Ave. and 49th St.
St. Joseph's " "	Seventh and Spruce Streets.
St. Vincent's Home	18th and Wood Streets.
Union Temporary Home	16th and Poplar Streets.



MOYAMENSING PRISON.

LOCATED on Passyunk Avenue near Tenth Street. It is built of Quincy granite, in the Tudor style of Gothic architecture, three stories high, with two wings, and contains 400 cells. The interior of the prison is divided into two general divisions, one for untried pris-

oners, and the other for convicts. The apartment for females is located on the north of the main prison, and contains 100 cells. Permits are required to visit the institution, and may be obtained at the Mayor's office, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, also at *Ledger* office, Sixth and Chestnut. Cars going south on Tenth Street take visitors to the entrance.



EASTERN PENITENTIARY

Is a State prison belonging to the State of Pennsylvania. It was erected in 1829, at a cost of about \$600,000. The building occupies a lot of 11 acres, bounded by Fairmount Avenue and Brown Street, and Corinthian Avenue and Twenty-second Street, all enclosed by an immense stone wall, 30 feet high. The building, which is of granite, presents the appearance of a castle of Feudal times. From the centre of the prison the corridors radiate like the spokes in a wheel, and on each side of these corridors are the cells for the prisoners, to each one of which is attached a small yard, where, at stated times, the convict may take exercise in the open air. The prison was intended to be conducted upon the plan of solitary confinement, but finding that such a method was productive of insanity, it has been relaxed. It may be called solitary, but not so severe as at first. Each prisoner is taught to read, write, and some useful handicraft during his confinement. A library is open for their use. The average number of inmates is 500. Tickets of admission, which are strictly required, may be procured from any inspector, or at the *Ledger* office, corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The green cars going up Eighth Street and Fairmount Avenue pass the entrance of the Penitentiary.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

THIS building, opened in 1874, is located on the Pennypack Creek, near Holmesburg, Twenty-third Ward. The grounds comprise about three hundred acres, which are devoted chiefly to farming purposes, for the employment of those confined there. The buildings, which are very extensive, comprise one central structure, four stories high, with eight large wings, two stories each. There is a chapel in the main building, capable of holding two thousand persons. This institution, containing generally about one thousand persons, is designed for the retention of vagrants, drunkards, and individuals who commit offences against the peace and well-being of society. Tickets of admission may be procured corner Harmony and Hudson Streets. It may be reached by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from Broad and Market Streets to Holmesburg.



ALMSHOUSE.

THE City Almshouse, sometimes called the Blockley Almshouse, from the former name of the township in which it is located, is on the west bank of the Schuylkill River, at the left of Darby Road. It is under the control of a Board of Guardians of the Poor, of thirteen unsalaried members, appointed by the City Councils. The grounds comprise 190 acres, upon which are located several immense buildings, capable of accommodating the 3500 to 4000 inmates which constitute the average daily number. There is an insane department and also a hospital, where from 600 to 1000 are confined. The cost of maintaining this establishment is about half a million dollars

yearly. Tickets of admission can be procured at the office of the Guardians of the Poor, Seventh above Market Street. Darby cars on Walnut Street lead to the entrance.



HOUSE OF REFUGE.

THE House of Refuge occupies a square bounded by Parrish and Poplar and Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets. The buildings are of brick, and embrace workshops, sleeping, dining, and other apartments necessary for the comfort of its inmates. It can shelter about eight hundred boys and girls. They are educated both mentally and physically, and many are bound out as apprentices to suitable persons. The sexes and colors are kept separate, and full classification noted of the good and bad. Visitors are admitted each week-day, from ten A. M. to four P. M., by ticket, which may be procured at the *Public Ledger* office, corner Sixth and Chestnut Streets. The cars on Ninth or Poplar Streets pass the Refuge.



MORGUE

THE Morgue is located on Noble Street between Front Street and Delaware Avenue. It is well arranged for the reception of the unknown dead, whose bodies are carried there to await recognition, if possible, by friends or relatives. After being kept several days without any claimants, they are buried at the expense of the city. The cars on Third Street going above Vine, or Callowhill Street cars going east, lead to the vicinity of the Morgue.

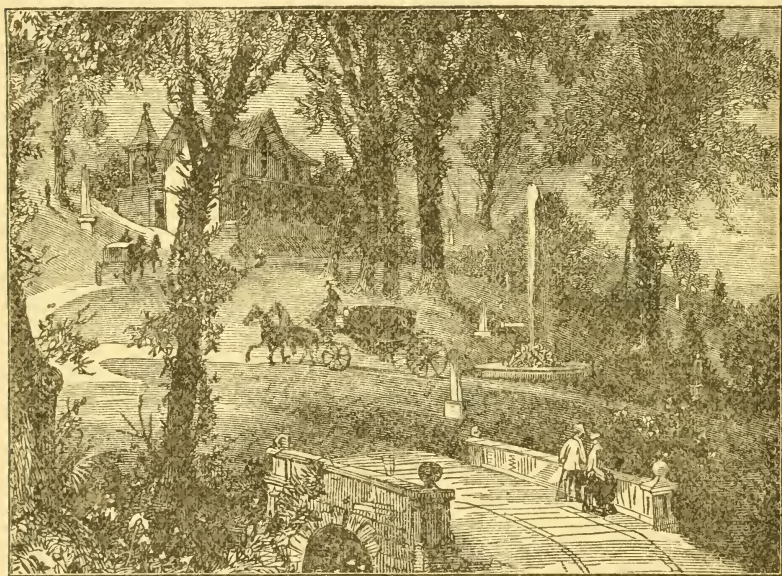
LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

THIS beautiful resting-place of the dead is the oldest in the United States, with the exception of Mt. Auburn, in Boston. It comprises one hundred acres. Founded in 1835, it has long been one of the famous places of interest in Philadelphia, for the natural beauty of its site and scenery, the magnificence and variety of its monuments, and the names of the distinguished dead who lie buried within its enclosure. Occupying one of the most exquisite situations in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, on the high and wooded bank of the Schuylkill, adjoining Fairmount Park, it is easily reached on foot, as well as by carriage, horse-car, or steamboat. Although it is far within the limits of the growing city, it is peculiarly and perfectly protected from encroachments by its surroundings, having Ridge Avenue on the east, the Schuylkill River on the west, and Fairmount on the remaining sides.

The main entrance for persons on foot or in carriage is on Ridge Avenue. Here is a beautiful passage-way, constructed of brown-stone, in the Doric order. The first object that attracts the attention of the visitor, after passing the gate, is the celebrated group of Thorn, representing Old Mortality, his Pony, and Sir Walter Scott. After studying this effort of an uneducated sculptor, by turning to the right may be seen the monument erected to the memory of "Thomas Godfrey, the inventor of the Mariner's Quadrant, a citizen of Philadelphia; born 1704; died 1749." West of this is the monument to General Twiggs, of Mexican war fame. In the vicinity are the tombs of Commodores Hull, Murray, and Hassler, of the U. S. Navy. John Fitch, the inventor of the steamboat, also lies near here.

There are so many grand and imposing tombs and monuments

tastefully disposed in various parts of the cemetery that we cannot occupy space in their enumeration. Visitors are admitted on foot, without tickets. If with carriage, tickets can be procured at the Cemetery office, 524 Walnut Street. Ridge Avenue cars pass the entrance. Fare, ten cents.



VIEW IN WEST LAUREL HILL.

CEMETERIES.

THE following comprise the other cemeteries of any importance in and about Philadelphia. Many of them are exceedingly beautiful in

location and embellishment, especially Woodlands, Mount Moriah, and Mount Vernon.

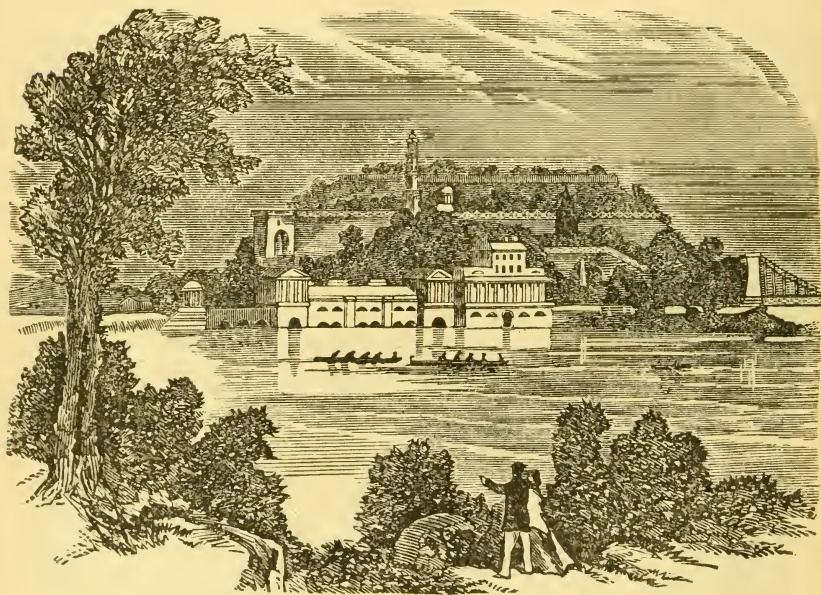
Beth-el Emeth	Fisher's Ave. and Market Street.
Cathedral (New)	Second St. and Nicetown Lane.
Cathedral	Lancaster Av. and 48th Street.
Cedar Hill	Main Street, Frankford.
Fairhill	Germantown Ave. ab. Cambria St.
Glenwood	Ridge Ave. and Islington Lane.
Greenwood	Adams Street, Frankford.
Leverington	Ridge Road, Roxborough.
Mechanics'	Ridge Ave. and Islington Lane.
Monument	Broad and Diamond Streets.
Mount Vernon	Ridge Ave. and Nicetown Lane.
Mount Peace	Nicotown Lane and Ridge Ave.
Mount Sinai	Bridesburg.
Mount Moriah	Darby Road and 61st Street.
Odd-Fellows'	Islington Lane east of Ridge Av.
Old Oaks	Venango Street and Town Line.
Woodlands	Darby Road, West Philadelphia.
West Laurel Hill	Pencoyd, Reading Railroad.



FAIRMOUNT WATER-WORKS.

THESE works are handsomely located on the east side of the Schuylkill River, at the lower end of what is termed East Park. They occupy an area of about 30 acres, part of which consists of a mount 100 feet above the river. The top is divided into four reservoirs, capable of containing 27,000,000 gallons of water. The whole is surrounded by a splendid gravel walk, from which may be had a fine view of the city. The power requisite for forcing the water into the

basins is secured by seven turbine and one breast-wheel, with a steam-pump for use when the water-wheels cannot be run. The buildings containing the enormous and finely constructed machinery are well worthy a visit. Open every day to orderly and well-disposed per-

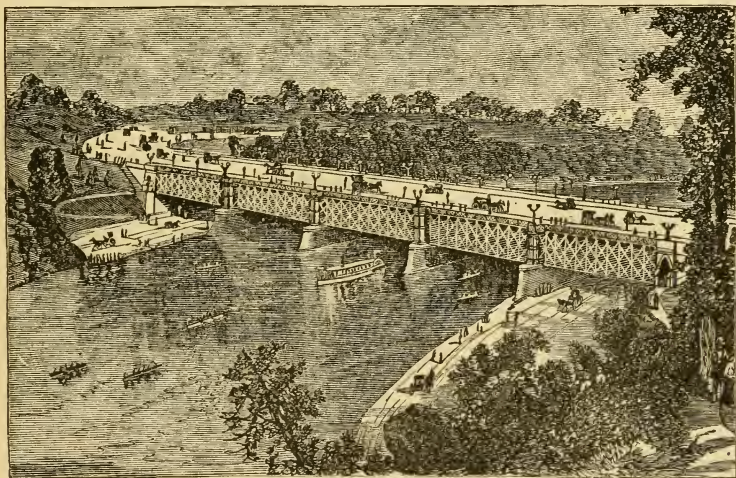


FAIRMOUNT WATER-WORKS.

sons. The works are accessible by the cars on Arch Street,¹ Vine Street, Fairmount Avenue, Callowhill Street, Pine Street, or cars on Ninth Street marked Fairmount. There are four other water-works in different parts of the city, but of no special interest.²

FAIRMOUNT PARK.

NEXT to Windsor Park, in the vicinity of London, Fairmount is the largest park in the world. It contains 2791 acres. Central Park, New York, comprises 862 acres. The Park is situated on both sides of the Schuylkill River, and extends along the Wissahickon Creek



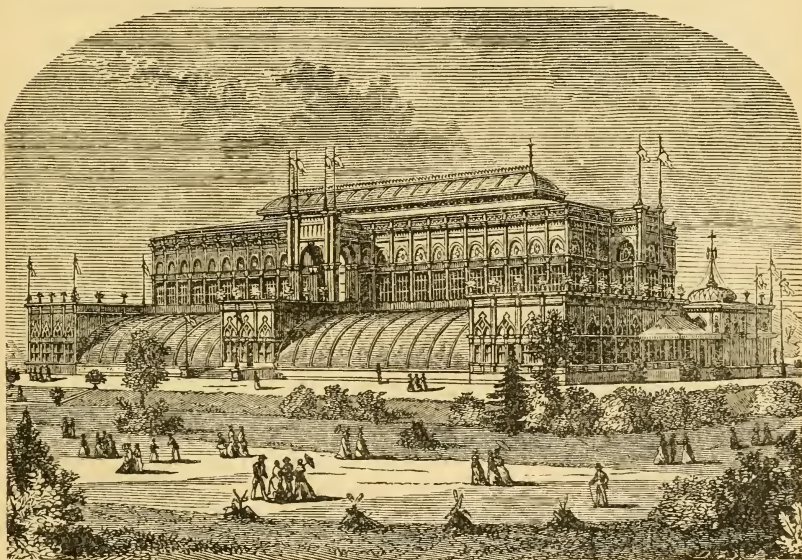
VIEW IN FAIRMOUNT PARK.

from its mouth to Chestnut Hill, on both sides of the stream. Beginning at Callowhill Street bridge, near the Water-Works, the Park extends on the east side of the Schuylkill to the Falls, which is five and a half miles, and thence along the Wissahickon Creek seven and a half miles, making thirteen miles, as the north-east boundary. On the west side, commencing at the Spring Garden Street bridge, the Park extends four miles and a half. The largest portion of the Park, however, is on the west side of the Schuylkill.

Within what is termed the East Park, commencing at Callowhill Street bridge, are first the Water-Works, with their ponderous machinery, which have been described under the head, Fairmount Water-Works. The Graeff monument is located here. The steamboat landing is a short distance beyond, above the dam, from which passage may be taken to the Zoological Gardens, Laurel Hill, and Falls. Fare ten cents. Near the Green Street and Fairmount entrance is a small Art Gallery, or Pompeian Museum, free to visitors. This building contains a series of thirteen views, executed through an ingenious process by an Italian artist, by which the temples, theatres, houses and streets, etc., are shown with marvellous exactness, as they now exist. These views, together with a number of other scenes illustrative of Pompeian life, were presented to the Park by Mr. John Welsh. But a short distance, in sight, is the Lincoln Monument, Fountains, Gardens, and Mineral Spring. Numerous boat-houses of exceeding beauty line the river-bank at this point. Lemon Hill Mansion, on an eminence overlooking the city, is a pleasant place to rest. The music pavilion is near the mansion. From this point to Girard Avenue bridge are to be seen many objects of interest—among them the cottage which General Grant occupied at the siege of Richmond. At Girard Avenue the foot-path and main drive unite. There is a beautiful river road commencing at Lincoln Monument, passing the boat-houses, the "Tam O'Shanter" group of statuary, beneath overhanging rocks and vines, extending under bridges and through tunnels to the beautiful Wissahickon.

The Park, on the west side of the river, will ever be memorable as the location of the Centennial Buildings. There remain of these as permanent buildings the Memorial Hall and Horticultural Building, described in this work under their respective names. The Catholic

Total Abstinence Union, to mark their appreciation of the Centennial, erected an imposing and elaborate fountain on Fountain Avenue approaching George's Hill. In design it is a circular platform, with four projecting platforms at right angles. On the centre one stands a statue of Moses, represented as in the act of striking the rock. The



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

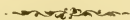
four smaller platforms contain statues of Father Mathew, Charles Carroll, Archbishop Carroll, and Commodore Barry. All the figures are large and of white marble. Monuments to Humboldt, Columbus, Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, Religious Liberty, and drinking fountains, and works of art handsomely disposed, occupy prominent places through-

out the Park on the west side of the Schuylkill. The Zoological Gardens (described elsewhere) are located near the Girard Avenue bridge. There are many old mansions in different portions of the Park, to which the visitor may repair for rest and recreation, at some of which refreshments may be procured.

There are 22 statues, 16 decorative fountains, 20 drinking fountains, and 50 large flower vases located in various portions of the Park.

The total length of carriage drives is 32 miles; bridle paths, 9 miles; foot-walks, 40 miles; the length of the Park boundary is $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Park carriages, near Lincoln Monument, will carry persons to any part of the enclosure.

The following cars lead to the Park: Pine Street line to Green Street entrance; Ninth Street line to Brown Street entrance; Fairmount line to Fairmount Avenue entrance; Callowhill and Vine Street lines to water-works; Eighth Street line to Girard and Belmont Avenue entrances; Market Street and Walnut Street lines to Belmont Avenue entrance.



PUBLIC SQUARES.

WHEN Willian Penn devised the plan of the city of Philadelphia, he had marked out five public enclosures or squares, all of which have been retained as such except Penn Square, which is now occupied by the new City Hall. There have been several squares laid out in addition to the ones provided by Penn. Independence Square we have noted in the article on INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, Sixth and Walnut Streets, comprises a little over six acres. In the early days of the city it was used as a

"Potter's Field," to bury strangers in. It contains a number of rare old trees, and is a lovely place in summer-time.

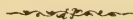
FRANKLIN SQUARE, Sixth and Race Streets. During the Revolution this place was used to store powder. It contains about seven acres, and has a very fine fountain in the centre, which makes it remarkably attractive.

LOGAN SQUARE, Eighteenth and Race Streets. Public executions formerly took place there. It derived great notoriety from the United States Sanitary Fair being held there in 1864. It has over seven acres, and contains many handsome trees and walks.

RITTENHOUSE SQUARE, Walnut and Eighteenth Streets. This square contains over six acres, and is situated in the most aristocratic portion of the city. Handsome fountains are placed at each entrance on the four corners of the square.

JEFFERSON SQUARE, Third Street and Washington Avenue, contains only two acres. It is the only public square of any importance in the southern portion of the city. It contains some handsome trees, and has well-rolled walks.

Besides the above mentioned squares there are Passyunk, Norris, Union, Shackamaxon, and Thouron Squares, each containing from one-half to two acres.



THE WISSAHICKON.

ONE of the most charming rides in the vicinity of Philadelphia is along the banks of the beautiful Wissahickon Creek. Entering Fairmount Park at Green Street, passing the Lincoln Monument and flower gardens on your right, and the handsome boat-houses of the Schuylkill Navy on the left, you proceed, beneath overhanging rocks

and wooded hills on the one side, and the river on the other, to Girard Avenue bridge, under which you pass on, through the tunnel, past the Spring Garden Water-Works, along the banks up the river beneath Laurel Hill, thence along the road under the Reading Railroad bridge to the mouth of the Wissahickon. There are few such streams as this creek, winding through a narrow valley, between



DRIVE ALONG THE WISSAHICKON.

steep and lofty hills; covered with a dense growth of wood to their summits, and presenting the appearance of wild mountain scenery rather than a pleasure-drive within the corporate limits of the second city in the Union. Along the whole course of this romantic stream the scenery is wild and constantly changing in appearance. The waters rush along in their haste, and then become calm and peaceful as a lake, where boats may be used by those who wish to

row upon its placid waters. Along the drive, at frequent intervals, are places for refreshment and rest.

Three and a half miles from the mouth of the stream is an airy structure, called the Pipe bridge, 690 feet long, and nearly 100 feet above the water. A short distance is the Devil's Pool, dark and deep, with overhanging rocks, which is formed by the Creshein Creek, a small tributary of the Wissahickon. The next object of interest is the old stone bridge at Valley Green, and a little beyond is Indian Rock and the first drinking-fountain erected in the city. And thus the road proceeds, with varied interest and romantic impressions, until we lose sight of the lovely creek amid the beautiful landscapes of Chestnut Hill.



ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

THE Commissioners of Fairmount Park set aside in 1873 about 33 acres for the use of the Zoological Society. The land is beautifully located on the west side of the Schuylkill River, near Girard Avenue bridge, in the midst of old forest trees. The buildings, of which there are many, are admirably arranged for comfort and convenience, and are probably the best to be found anywhere.

The collection of animals and birds is very large, and comprise those generally found in menageries, and also many of a rare kind. The Carnivora House, containing the tigers, leopards, lions, hyenas, giraffes, etc., is the largest building. The elephants have a house devoted to their especial use. The Monkey House, to which the children delight to go, is well supplied. The Aviary contains a fine collection of birds. The Bison and Buffalo House is near the beautiful lake, and not far are the Bear Pits, where may be seen superior

specimens of the black and cinnamon bear. The prairie dogs have their own little village, and the foxes, raccoons, wolves, and rabbits each their separate pens. The Eagle Aviary is well supplied, and the deer enclosure contains a fine collection. There are also the sea lions, which are fed at half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M. Many other pens and cages are placed about the grounds.

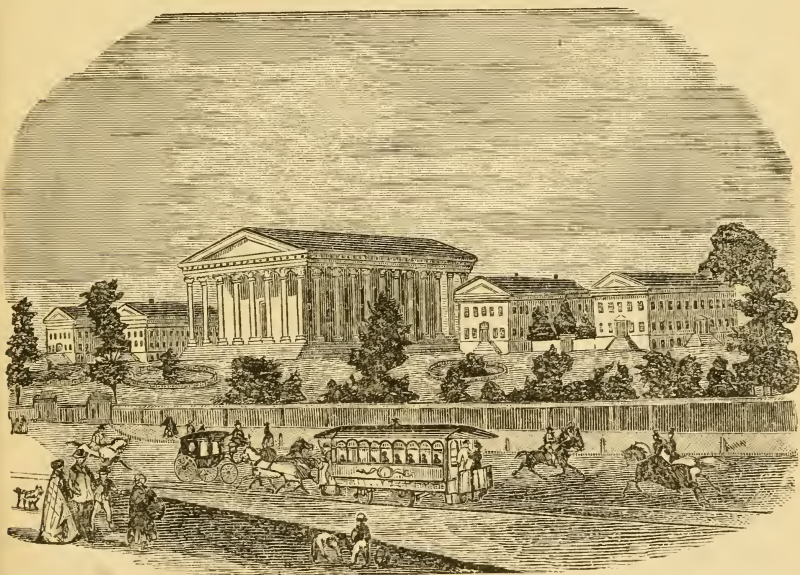
The old Penn Mansion, erected by John Penn in 1785, and called by him "Solitude," is within the Gardens, and worthy of inspection. The Zoological Gardens may be reached by Girard Avenue cars, also cars going out either Race, Market, or Walnut Streets, stopping at Thirty-fifth and taking Zoological line of cars, which lead direct to entrance. The Gardens are open every day in the week, from nine A. M. to sunset. Admission, 25 cents; tickets at the gate.



GIRARD COLLEGE.

THE noble institution bearing the above name was founded for the education of poor white orphan boys, by Stephen Girard, who was born in Bordeaux, France, in 1750, and died in Philadelphia in 1831. He bequeathed \$2,000,000 to the city of Philadelphia for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings. The commanding site occupies 45 acres, purchased by Mr. Girard just previous to his death. The grounds extend from South College Avenue to North College Avenue, and from Ridge Avenue, at Nineteenth Street and Girard Avenue, to Twenty-fifth Street. The main College building, in the form of a Greek temple, was commenced in 1833, and opened for use in 1848. It is built of white marble, and rests on a stylobate consisting of 11 steps, which extends around the entire edifice. It is 218 feet long by

160 feet broad, and 97 feet high. The columns supporting the portico are 55 feet in height and nine feet in diameter. The stairways are situated in four corners of the building, and are all of white marble. The floors are of marble throughout, and the roof composed of

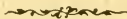


GIRARD COLLEGE.

marble tiles. In the vestibule, in a sarcophagus, rests the remains of Mr. Girard, surmounted by his marble statue. The side buildings, of which there are eight, are devoted to the use of the president and teachers as residences, and pupils as dormitories. West of the main building is a handsome monument erected by the pupils to the mem-

ory of their comrades who were killed in the war of the rebellion. Much of the furniture used by Mr. Girard, and many relics belonging to him, are deposited in the main building, subject to the inspection of the visitor. The whole of these buildings were constructed in keeping with the will of the founder. A wall 10 feet high surrounds the entire grounds. The College is under control of the Board of Public Trusts, appointed by the Courts of the city and county of Philadelphia. There are about 20 teachers and professors, and 1000 children in the institution. Mr. Girard's will provides "that the children shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education; comprising reading, writing, grammar, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, astronomy, natural history, and experimental philosophy, French and Spanish languages, and such other sciences as the capacities of the children may warrant." It also directs that the orphans may be admitted between the ages of six and ten years, and that those who merit it may remain in the College until between the age of fourteen and eighteen years, when they are bound out to some useful occupation.

Clergymen, under no circumstances, according to Mr. Girard's will, are to be admitted to the College. Admission free, from nine A. M. to five P. M., by tickets only, which may be procured at the Mayor's office, or at the *Ledger* office, Sixth and Chestnut. The College grounds may be reached by the Girard Avenue and Ridge Avenue cars, also those going north on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets.



FRANKLIN INSTITUTE

Is a valuable association, organized in 1824, for the promotion and encouragement of manufactures and the mechanic and useful

arts. The hall of the Institute, which is built of blue marble, is situate on the east side of Seventh Street below Market. It maintains a library of 25,000 volumes, together with a lecture, model, and class rooms, which are open every day, except Sunday, from nine A. M. to ten P. M. At frequent intervals the Institute gives exhibitions of the progress of American manufactures, which exhibitions are held in some large building adapted for the purpose. Lectures are given in the hall of the Institute during the winter season, and a drawing-school has been maintained for many years. In its library may be found complete sets of Australian, Canadian, French, British, and United States patents, also coast survey charts of the United States, and the charts of the United States Lighthouse Board. The *Journal* of the Institute is the oldest publication of the kind in America. This noble institution is well worth a visit by stranger or citizen, and can be seen, during the hours above named, by application at the hall.

WAGNER INSTITUTE.

IN 1855 Professor William Wagner founded the institution bearing his name. The building is located on spacious grounds at the corner of Montgomery Avenue and Seventeenth Street. It contains a small but valuable library, philosophical and chemical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, etc. A course of scientific lectures, delivered by gentlemen of ability, is held every winter, one evening each week, in the large hall of the Institute, which are free to all orderly persons of both sexes. The place may be reached by Columbia Avenue or Eighteenth Street line of cars.

SEMINARIES.

Aimwell School	Cherry near Tenth Street.
Beck School	Catharine near Sixth Street.
Divinity School	Walnut and Thirty-ninth Streets.
Episcopal Academy	Corner Locust and Juniper Sts.
Friends' School	Race above Fifteenth Street.
Germantown Academy	Corner Green and Wayne Streets.
La Salle College	Cor. Juniper and Filbert Streets.
Penn Charter School	Twelfth and Clover Streets.
St. Vincent de Paul	Chew Street, Germantown.

**HOTELS.**

THE hotels of Philadelphia are noted for their elegance, comfort, and convenience. The first and the most prominent is the well-known

CONTINENTAL.

AT the corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets is located one of the finest hotels to be found in the United States. The ground upon which the building stands was once occupied by "Peale's Collection of Curiosities" and "Dun's Chinese Museum," both famous in their day. Subsequently it was occupied as Burton's National Theatre and used by that well-known comedian for several years. Welch & Lent also had an amphitheatre upon a portion of the ground until 1854, when a fire destroyed both, with considerable adjoining property. In 1860 the Continental Hotel Company erected the present structure. It has a frontage on Chestnut Street of 200 feet, constructed of Albert and Pictou sandstone, with a depth of 235 feet on Ninth Street, extending to Sansom, made of pressed brick with stone dressings. It is six stories high, with the most modern hotel appli-

ances, and finished throughout with an elegance and beauty scarcely equalled. Its location, in proximity to the new Post-Office opposite,



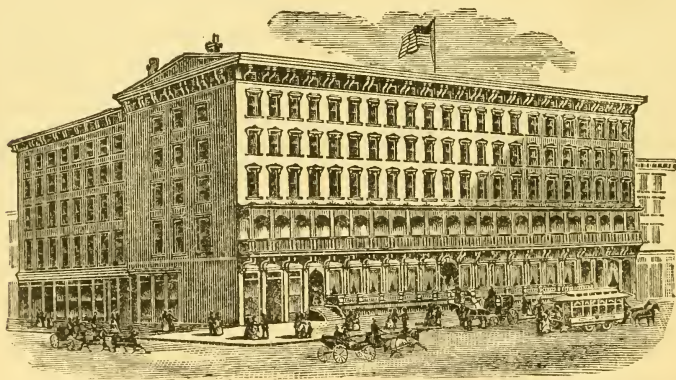
CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

places of amusement, Pennsylvania Railway Station, and first-class stores, render it at once a desirable stopping-place. Messrs. J. E. Kingsley & Co. have been its managers for nearly twenty years.

GIRARD HOUSE.

THE Girard is as eligibly located as it is possible to conceive of, being between the two leading business streets, Market and Chestnut, fronting 100 feet on Chestnut. Its chamber windows look out over Ninth Street upon the high gray walls of the new Post-Office, covering the square opposite. It is within four squares of the pres-

ent Post-Office, Custom-House, Old State House, and equally near the banking institutions. It is but six squares from the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station and about same distance to Washington and Baltimore Station. Street cars pass along the side leading to all parts of the city. The house is built of brown-stone, five stories, and has rooms for 600 guests. The interior of the house has been greatly improved, and all that good taste, health, and comfort could suggest have been



GIRARD HOUSE.

made, regardless of expense, by its present proprietors, Messrs. Boothby, Gordon & Co.

LAFAYETTE.

THIS immense structure, located on the widest, most pleasant, and fashionable street in the city, has, since its enlargement, a frontage on Broad Street of 140 feet, with nearly an equal depth, and is eight stories high, presenting, with its ornamental front, a grand and pleas-

ing appearance. It has all the modern improvements—elevators, electric bells, speaking-tubes, private baths, etc.—and can accommodate over 500 guests. It is easy of access by street cars, near the Academy of Music, Mint, Masonic Temple, new City Hall, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and various places of amusement.

ST. CLOUD.

AMONG the many hotels to be found in Philadelphia, in all the excellences which go to make up a perfect traveller's home, we know of none that can compare with the St. Cloud, under the able management of Messrs. Mullin & Bean. Located on Arch Street above Seventh, one of our leading business streets, contiguous to the business centres, theatres, public institutions, etc., and most easily reached from any point or depot by street railway, with the complete appointments of the house and the genial hospitality of its proprietors, the St. Cloud will continue to merit in the future, as in the past, that large patronage with which it has been favored. Accommodations for 350 guests.

COLONNADE.

AMONG our best hotels is the one named above, located on the corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets. Large and handsome in its external appearance, being built of marble, and well appointed in all its internal arrangements. It is seven stories high, and has about 200 rooms. Its position, being only one square from the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station, and only a few squares from the Baltimore and Washington Station, together with its nearness to all places of interest and leading lines of trade, commends it to the traveller. The Messrs. Crump are its gentlemanly proprietors. Their terms are from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per day, according to room.

BINGHAM.

THE Bingham Hotel is situated on Market Street corner of Eleventh. It can accommodate about 250 guests. The building is four stories high, with large and airy rooms, containing all the modern improvements. The Bingham is too well known as a well-kept house to require any special mention here. Its location is also near the public buildings, depots, theatres, etc. Travellers will find the house and its proprietor, Mr. James D. McClellan, all that is desired.

PLUMER'S HOTEL.

OPPOSITE the old State House, or Independence Hall, is located Plumer's Hotel—another house which maintains a reputation as a place where it is a pleasure to stop. Near the post-office, banks, places of interest, and accessible from all points by the street cars, together with the home comfort, polite attentions from employees, admirable cuisine, luxurious apartments, and the watchful care which anticipates your wants, makes it at once first-class in all that those words imply. Mr. J. D. Plumer, formerly of the Tremont House, Boston, and the Riggs' House, Washington, D. C., is the proprietor, under whose personal supervision the house is conducted.

WEST END.

THE West End, only one square from the new Pennsylvania Railroad Station, is the leading hotel in Philadelphia that is kept on the European plan. The café is unexcelled and rooms handsomely furnished. It is located on the most aristocratic portion of Chestnut Street, occupying Nos. 1520 to 1526. The West End has been open but a few years, and during that time has secured the popular favor of our best citizens, as well as that of the travelling public. The

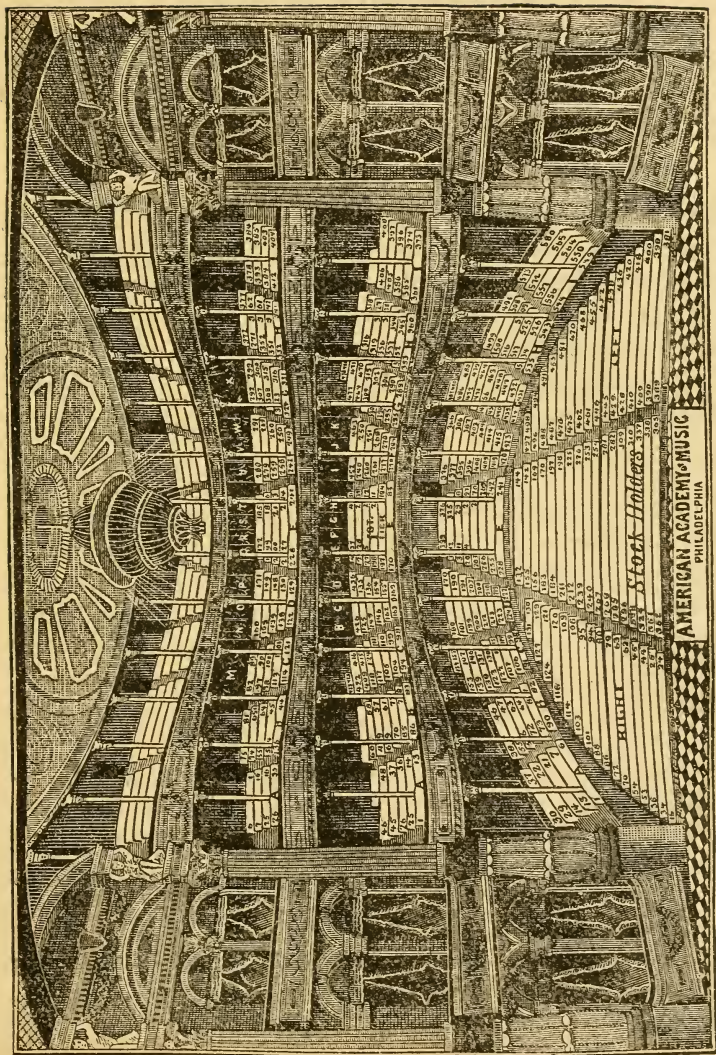


Diagram of ACADEMY OF MUSIC, corner Broad and Locust Streets.

house is built of marble, five stories high, with all the latest improvements. Mr. F. Macdonald, late of the Girard and Seventh Avenue Hotels, is its worthy proprietor.

ST. GEORGE.

THIS is a first-class hotel, designed more especially for families. It has, however, rooms for the accommodation of the traveller who may feel disposed to patronize a well-kept and orderly establishment, as he will find this to be. It is situated on the corner of Broad and Walnut Streets, a delightful location, near the great lines of trade, within a few minutes' walk from the principal depots, points of attraction, etc. The structure is five stories, with comfortable rooms for 300 people.

MERCHANTS.

THIS popular and well known house, on Fourth Street above Market, is what its name indicates, "The Merchants," for here merchants most do congregate. The house has the advantage of good surroundings, there being a large open space in front and rear, which render the rooms airy and agreeable. Can accommodate about 400 guests. Jas. W. McDermott, proprietor. Street cars pass the door for all points.

WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER Chestnut Street house, located above Seventh, is worthy of favorable notice. It is a plain, comfortable, and convenient hotel. Charges moderate, table and rooms excellent. The proprietor requires no introduction, as he is an old hotel manager. Rooms for about 200 persons.

ST. ELMO.

AT 317 and 319 Arch Street may be found another of our good hotels, where it is a pleasure to tarry. Convenient to the wholesale

trade, and within easy reach of all places of amusement, sources of interest, etc. Accessible by street cars from all depots. Rooms for about 250 guests. Jos. M. Feger, proprietor.

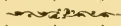
We append the name and location of a few other hotels in the city, where the stranger's sojourn will be made pleasant and agreeable.

Aldine	Chestnut near 18th Street.
Ashland	152 North Seventh Street.
Bellevue	Broad and Walnut Streets.
Bull's Head	1035 Market Street.
Central Avenue	831 Market Street.
Commercial	826 Market Street.
Davis	6 South Delaware Ave.
Eagle	227 North Third Street.
Great Western	1311 Market Street.
Guy's	Seventh and Chestnut Streets.
Irving	917 Walnut Street.
Mansion	619 Arch Street.
Mount Vernon	119 North Second Street.
Peabody	Ninth below Walnut Street.
Ridgway	1 Market Street.
St. Charles	54 North Third Street.

CHRIST CHURCH.

THIS ancient building of brick, located on Second Street above Market, was commenced in 1727 and completed in 1744. The steeple, of wood, 190 feet high, was built in 1753, and a chime of bells placed therein. The building has not materially changed in appearance since that date. Upon the end fronting the street, over the arched window, was a bust of George the Third, carved in wood, and a

crown. These remained there until the end of the American Revolution, when public feeling compelled their removal. The tower contains a chime of bells, which were sent over from England in 1755. About the year 1836, the interior of the church was altered to conform to the modern ideas of taste and comfort, but at the same time retaining, as much as possible, the ancient and venerable appearance of the olden time. This church was the place of worship of Franklin, and many of the early Presidents of the United States. The pew in which Washington used to worship was taken out several years ago, and may be seen among the many relics at the National Museum in Independence Hall.



OLD SWEDES' CHURCH.

ANOTHER old landmark is the Gloria Dei, or Swedes' Church, situated on Swanson Street below Christian, near the Delaware River. This object of antiquarian interest was dedicated in the year 1700, and is the oldest church structure in the city. It is built of red and black brick, with an odd little steeple. It is not a very pretentious structure, being only 30 feet wide by 60 deep. For many years the pastors were sent over from Sweden, and the doctrine of the early worshippers were of the Lutheran order. Services were conducted in the Swedish language until 1815. About the year 1825, many of the congregation being inclined toward the Episcopacy, the church voted to unite with the Protestant Episcopal communion, and since then have been identified with that order. The church can be reached by taking Second Street line of cars.



OLD SWEDES' CHURCH.

CHURCHES.

THERE are in Philadelphia 568 churches, synagogues, and worshipping congregations. Some of these meet in halls and meeting-rooms in various parts of the city ; but about 520 meet in their own church

buildings. Few of the old churches are distinguished for architectural beauty; but many, erected during the past few years, are remarkable for their elegance, size, and comfort. We will call attention only to those of each denomination which seem to excel in beauty of design, elegance of execution, and chasteness of decoration, taking up the denominations in alphabetical order.

BAPTIST.

THIS denomination has 76 churches. The first settlers of the Baptist church in Philadelphia came from England and Ireland, in 1686. In 1698 they formed a church, and met for worship in an old store at Second and Chestnut. The Baptist people in olden time performed the rite of immersion in the Schuylkill, at the foot of Spruce Street.

First Baptist	Broad and Arch Streets.
Fifth "	18th and Spring Garden Streets.
Memorial	Broad and Master Streets.
Beth Eden	Broad and Spruce Streets.
Spring Garden	13th Street above Wallace.

EPISCOPAL.

THE oldest church buildings in Philadelphia belong to this denomination. They are the "Old Swedes'" and "Christ Church," which will be found described under their respective names. 106 churches is the number belonging to this venerable denomination in the city. The leading ones are:

Epiphany	15th and Chestnut Streets.
St. James'	22d and Walnut Streets.
St. Mark's	16th and Locust Streets.
Holy Trinity	Rittenhouse Square.
St. Clement's	20th and Cherry Streets.
St. Stephen's	10th Street above Chestnut.

FRIENDS.

THE Orthodox and Hicksite Friends have 17 meeting-houses in the city. Their places of worship are plain and substantial structures. The oldest is the first.

Friends' Meeting-house	.	.	.	.	Arch Street above Third.
"	"	"	.	.	Race Street above 15th.
"	"	"	.	.	17th Street above Girard Ave.

HEBREW.

THERE are 11 synagogues in the city, among the number are :

Rodef Sholem	.	.	.	.	Broad and Mount Vernon Streets.
Mikve Israel	.	.	.	.	Seventh Street above Arch.
House of Israel	.	.	.	.	Crown Street above Race.

LUTHERAN.

THERE are 32 Lutheran churches in Philadelphia, including the English, German, Scandinavian, and Swedish. The following are handsome and imposing edifices :

Zion	.	.	.	.	Franklin and Race Streets.
Holy Communion	.	.	.	.	Broad and Arch Streets.
St. John's	.	.	.	.	Race Street below Sixth.
St. Mark's	.	.	.	.	13th and Spring Garden Streets.

METHODIST.

THE Methodist society number 111 churches and congregations. Their places of worship are mostly of a very plain order of architecture, and more remarkable for convenience than for ornamental display.

Arch Street	.	.	.	.	Cor. Broad and Arch Streets.
Grace	.	.	.	.	Broad and Master Streets.
Spring Garden	.	.	.	.	20th and Spring Garden Streets.

St. George's	.	.	.	.	.	Fourth Street near Vine.
Pitman	.	.	.	.	.	23d and Lombard Streets.
Union	.	.	.	.	.	Fourth Street below Arch.
Western	.	.	.	.	.	20th Street below Walnut.

MORAVIAN.

THE first congregation of the Moravian church that settled in North America came from a village that belonged to Count Zinzendorf, in Upper Lusatia, whence they were expelled by the Elector of Saxony, in 1738. Six churches comprise all of this denomination in the city.

First	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin and Wood Streets.
Second	.	.	.	.	.	Franklin and Thompson Streets.
Fourth	.	.	.	.	.	Hancock and Dauphin Streets.

PRESBYTERIAN.

THIS communion has 124 churches and congregations, being the largest religious body in Philadelphia. Their first church established in Philadelphia was in 1695. Many fine edifices are among their property.

North Broad	.	.	.	.	.	Broad and Green Streets.
Bethany	.	.	.	.	.	Twenty-second and Bainbridge Streets.
Second	.	.	.	.	.	Twenty-first and Walnut Streets.
West Arch	.	.	.	.	.	Eighteenth and Arch Streets.
First	.	.	.	.	.	Washington Square.
Oxford	.	.	.	.	.	Broad and Oxford Streets.
Alexander	.	.	.	.	.	Nineteenth and Green Streets.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

FORTY-FOUR churches belong to the Roman Catholic persuasion in this city. Their handsomest and finest is the

Cathedral.	.	.	.	.	.	Logan Square.
St. Augustine	.	.	.	.	.	Fourth and Vine Streets.

St. Peter's	Fifth Street and Girard Avenue.
Assumption	Twelfth and Spring Garden Streets.
Annunciation	Tenth and Dickinson Streets.

UNITARIAN.

THERE are only three churches in the city under the above name. The oldest and most noted is the

First Church	Tenth and Locust Streets.
Second Church	Broad and Spring Garden Streets.

UNIVERSALIST.

THE followers of John Murray have six churches in Philadelphia; three of which are located as follows:

Restoration	Master Street near Sixteenth.
Messiah	Locust and Juniper Streets.
First	Lombard Street near Fourth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE are also 32 other churches and congregations worshipping under different names, and maintaining a variety of doctrinal views, the number of each being too small to classify.

**RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.**

American Sunday-School Union	1122 Chestnut Street.
“ Baptist Publication Society	1420 Chestnut Street.
“ Tract Society	1408 Chestnut Street.
Baptist Historical Society	1420 Chestnut Street.
Bible Association of Friends (Orthodox)	116 North Fourth Street.
Book “ “ “ “	109 North Tenth Street.
Conference Tract Society	1018 Arch Street.
Episcopal Female Tract Society	1316 Chestnut Street.
“ Book Society	1224 Chestnut Street.

Friends' Book Association (Hicksite)	. . .	1020 Arch Street.
Lutheran Publication Society	. . .	42 North Ninth Street.
" " Association	. . .	117 North Sixth Street.
Pennsylvania Bible Society	. . .	Cor. Seventh and Walnut Streets.
Preachers' Aid Society	. . .	1018 Arch Street.
Presbyterian Board of Publication	. . .	1334 Chestnut Street.
Philadelphia Tract and Mission Society	. . .	1224 Chestnut Street.
Presbyterian Historical Society	. . .	1334 Chestnut Street.
Reformed Church Publication Board	. . .	907 Arch Street.
Seamen's Friends Society	. . .	422 South Front Street.
Tract Association of Friends (Orthodox)	. . .	304 Arch Street.
Women's Christian Association	. . .	141 North Seventh Street.
Young Men's Christian Association	. . .	Cor. Fifteenth and Chestnut Sts.



MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

THERE are many "industrial aid societies," "fuel associations," "assistance societies," "soup societies," "national societies," "associations," "orders," "councils," "clubs," etc., which the limits of our work will not permit us to enumerate. We can only name the following, being the most important:

American Philosophical Society	. . .	104 South Fifth Street.
American Protestant Association	. . .	Locust Street above Broad.
Artists' Fund Society	. . .	1725 Chestnut Street.
Caledonian Society (Scots)	. . .	Pine above Second Street.
Fairmount Art Association	. . .	524 Walnut Street.
Friends' Historical Society	. . .	820 Spruce Street.
German Society	. . .	24 South Seventh Street.
Grandom Institution	. . .	715 Walnut Street.
Horticultural	. . .	Broad Street below Locust.
Ladies' Temperance Union	. . .	13th and Arch Streets.
Penn Club	. . .	Eighth and Locust Streets.

Pennsylvania Historical Society	820 Spruce Street.
Press Club	503 Chestnut Street.
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Society	1406 Chestnut Street.
Philadelphia Sketch Club	524 Walnut Street.
Philadelphia Club	13th and Walnut Streets.
Public Charities	1224 Chestnut Street.
Point Breeze Park Association	1338 Chestnut Street.
St. Andrew's	508 Walnut Street.
Temperance Union	46 North Eleventh Street.
United Hebrew Charities	30 North Seventh Street.



PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS.

THE first theatrical performance in Philadelphia was given in 1754, when the play called "Fair Penitent and Miss in her Teens" was given to a "numerous and polite audience." Price of admission: box, six shillings; pit, four shillings; gallery, two and six pence. The following comprise the leading places of amusements in this city:

Academy of Music	Broad Street cor. Locust.
Amateur's Drawing Room	17th Street above Chestnut.
Arch Street Theatre	Arch Street above Sixth.
Arch Street Opera House (Minstrels)	Arch Street above Tenth.
Assembly Building	Tenth and Chestnut Streets.
American Theatre (Variety)	419 Callowhill Street.
Chestnut Street Opera House	1025 Chestnut Street.
Eleventh Street Opera House (Minstrels)	11th Street above Chestnut.
Eighth Street Theatre	259 North Eighth Street.
Germania Theatre (German)	530 North Third Street.
Grand Central Theatre	Walnut Street above Eighth.
Haverly's Theatre	1213 Chestnut Street.
International Theatre	Sansom Street above Eighth.
Lyceum Theatre	Broad Street below Locust.
Mænnerchor Garden	Franklin St. and Fairmount Ave.

Miller's Theatre	.	.	.	.	.	Vine Street below Eighth.
Musical Fund Hall	.	.	.	.	.	806 Locust Street.
National Theatre	.	.	.	.	.	Tenth and Callowhill Streets.
Walnut Street Theatre	.	.	.	.	.	Walnut and Ninth Streets.
Wood's Museum	.	.	.	.	.	Ninth and Arch Streets.



ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BANKS.

THERE are 32 National and 7 State Banks in Philadelphia, with a combined capital of about \$20,000,000. Many of the bank buildings,

especially those on Chestnut Street from Third to Fifth Streets, are beautiful specimens of architecture and very attractive. The following are the names and location of each bank :

Bank of America	State	327 Walnut Street.
Central	National	109 South Fourth Street.
Centennial	"	3126 Market Street.
City	"	32 North Sixth Street.
Commerce	"	211 Chestnut Street.
Commonwealth	"	Fourth and Walnut Streets.
Commercial	"	314 Chestnut Street.
Consolidation	"	331 North Third Street.
Corn Exchange	"	Second and Chestnut Streets.
Eighth	"	Second St. and Girard Avenue.
Farmers' and Mechanics'	"	427 Chestnut Street.
First	"	319 Chestnut Street.
Germantown	"	4800 Germantown Avenue.
Girard	"	120 South Third Street.
Kensington	"	969 Beach Street.
Keystone	"	1328 Chestnut Street.
Manayunk	State	4371 Main Street.
Manufacturers'	National	Third Street above Market.
Mechanics'	"	22 South Third Street.
Merchants' Exchange	State	Third and Dock Streets.
North America	National	307 Chestnut Street.
Northern Liberties	"	Third and Vine Streets.
Penn	"	Vine and Sixth Streets.
Peoples'	State	435 Chestnut Street.
Philadelphia	National	423 Chestnut Street.
Republic	"	Chestnut Street above Third.
Security	"	Seventh St. and Girard Avenue.
Second	"	4434 Frankford Avenue.
Seventh	"	Fourth and Market Streets.
Sixth	"	Second and Pine Streets.
Spring Garden	State	Ridge Avenue and Spring Garden.
Shackamaxon	"	1737 Frankford Avenue.

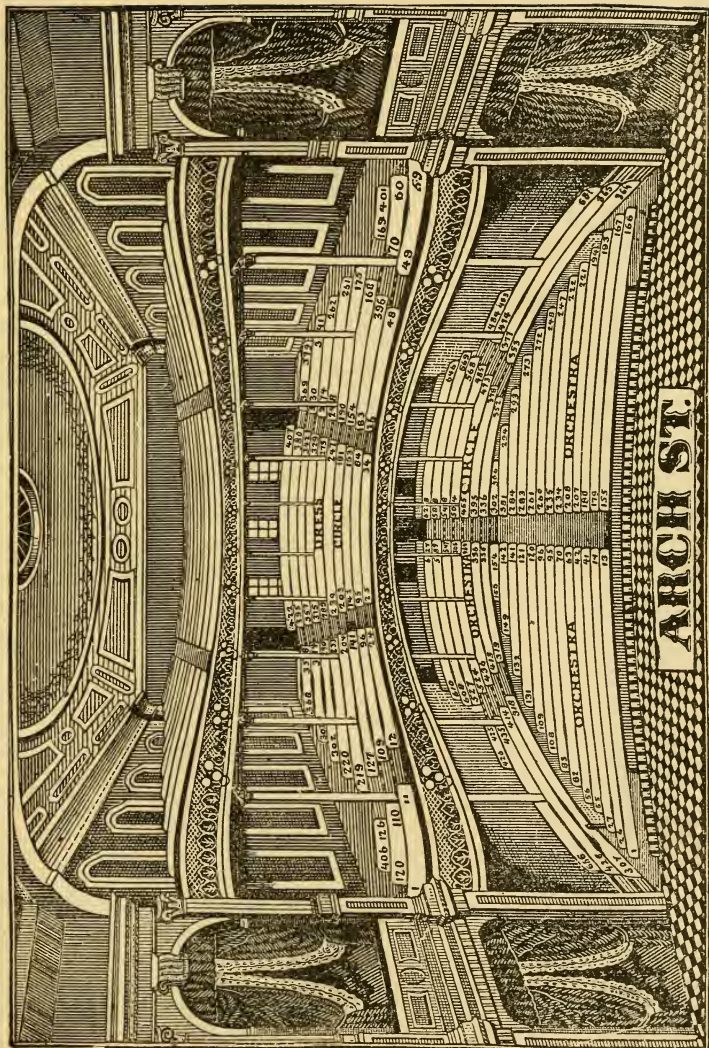


Diagram of ARCH STREET THEATRE, Arch Street above Sixth.

Southwark	National	Second and South Streets.
Third	"	Broad and Market Streets.
Tradesmen's	"	113 South Third Street.
Twenty-second Ward . .	"	4850 Germantown Avenue.
Union	"	Third and Arch Streets.
Western	"	408 Chestnut Street.
West Philadelphia . . .	State	3839 Market Street.



NEWSPAPERS.

It will ever be mentioned as a fact most honorable to the intelligence of the first colonists of this country, and regard for the welfare of their posterity, that among their earliest cares they provided for the interests of education and the diffusion of knowledge. In 1638, at Cambridge, Mass., was erected the first printing-press. The first newspaper published in the United States was at Boston, in 1690. The first newspaper published in Philadelphia was the *American Weekly Mercury*, in 1719. Philadelphia has the honor of producing the first daily paper in America—the *Pennsylvania Packet* was issued in 1783. First daily evening paper, *Philadelphia Gazette*, in 1788. At the present time there are published in this city 13 morning and 9 evening papers; 51 weekly and 43 monthly and semi-monthly periodicals.



EXCHANGES.

Commercial Exchange	Second Street above Walnut.
Mining Exchange	235 Chestnut Street.
Mining Exchange	Merchants' Exchange Building.
Maritime Exchange	Second Street below Walnut.
Stock Exchange	Rear of Girard Bank.

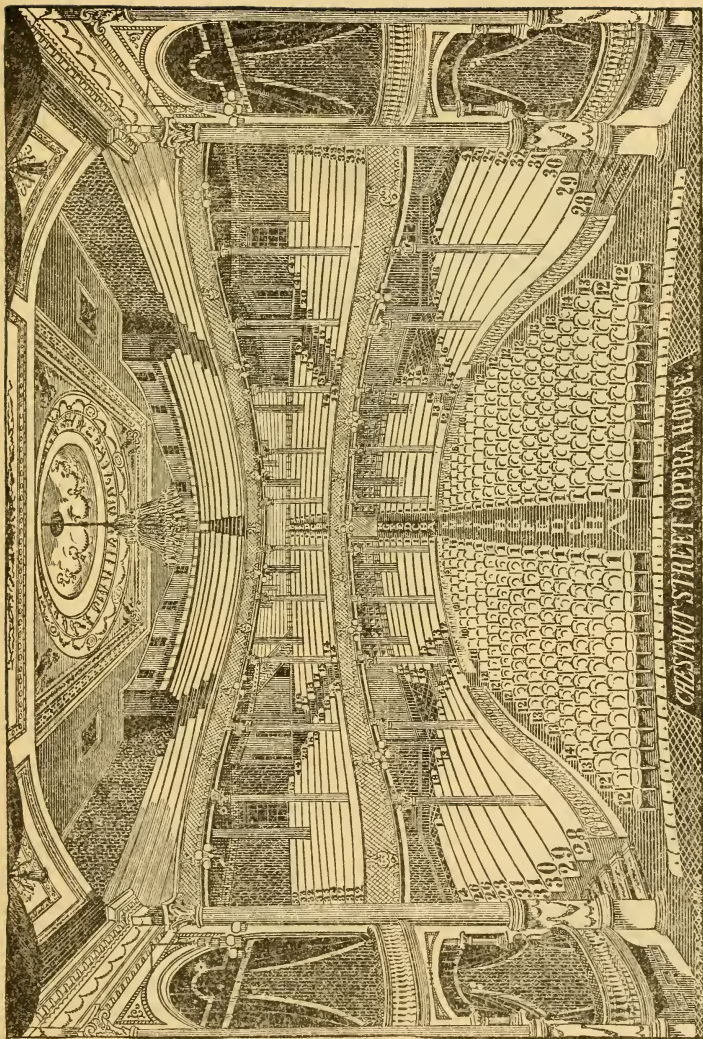
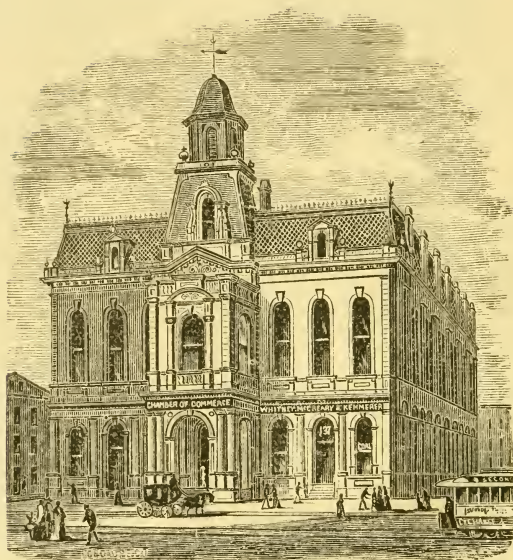


Diagram of CHESTNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE, Chestnut Street above Tenth.



COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

CITY DEPARTMENTS.

Board of Education	713 Filbert Street.
City Councils	State-House.
“ Commissioners	Locust Street above Seventh.
“ Controller	Girard Bank Building.
“ Property Commissioner	New City Hall.
“ Treasurer	Girard Bank Building.
“ Trusts	19 South Fifth Street.
Delinquent Tax Office	1215 Filbert Street.
Fire Department	Race below Broad Street.
Gas “	Seventh below Market Street.
Guardians of the Poor	42 North Seventh Street.

Health Department	Sixth and Sansom Streets.
Highway "	New City Hall.
House of Correction Managers	Harmony and Hudson Streets.
" " Refuge "	1116 Girard Street.
Law Department	Sixth and Locust Streets.
Mayor's Office	Fifth and Chestnut Streets.
Park Commissioners	251 South Fourth Street.
Port Wardens	Commercial Exchange Building.
Police Department	Fifth and Chestnut Streets.
Penitentiary Inspectors	21st and Fairmount Ave.
Public Building Commission	New City Hall.
Prison Inspectors	Passyunk Ave. and Reed Street.
Recorder of Deeds	437 Chestnut Street.
Register of Wills	" " "
Sheriff's Office	State-House.
Survey Department	New City Hall.
Tax Receiver	" " "
Water Department	13th and Spring Garden Streets.



POLICE.

THE police department is under the immediate control of the Mayor as executive. The force comprises a chief, a fire-marshal, 4 captains, 28 lieutenants, 50 sergeants, 8 detectives, 25 turnkeys, and 1,200 patrolmen. The central office is at the City Hall, south-west corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets.

The following are the location of the Station-Houses in the various districts:

First District	Fitzwater Street below 20th.
Second "	Second Street above Christian.
Third "	Union Street above Third.
Fourth "	Fifth Street above Race.

Fifth	District	.	.	.	.	15th Street above Locust.
Sixth	"	.	.	.	.	11th Street above Race.
Seventh	"	.	.	.	.	St. John Street above Buttonwood.
Eighth	"	.	.	.	.	Buttonwood Street above 10th.
Ninth	"	.	.	.	.	23d and Brown Streets.
Tenth	"	.	.	.	.	Front and Master Streets.
Eleventh	"	.	.	.	.	Girard Ave. near Otis Street.
Twelfth	"	.	.	.	.	10th and Thompson Streets.
Thirteenth	"	.	.	.	.	Manayunk.
Fourteenth	"	.	.	.	.	Town Hall, Germantown.
Fifteenth	"	.	.	.	.	Main Street, Frankford.
Sixteenth	"	.	.	.	.	39th Street and Lancaster Ave.
Seventeenth	"	.	.	.	.	Taylor Street below Passyunk Ave.
Eighteenth	"	.	.	.	.	Dauphin Street and Trenton Ave.
Nineteenth	"	.	.	.	.	Lombard Street below Eighth.
Twentieth	"	.	.	.	.	Filbert Street above 15th.
Twenty-first	"	.	.	.	.	Darby Road and 38th Street.
Twenty-second	"	.	.	.	.	Lehigh and Park Aves.
Twenth-third	"	.	.	.	.	Jefferson Street above 20th.
Twenty-fourth	"	.	.	.	.	Belgrade and Clearfield Streets.
Delaware Harbor Station	.	.	.	.	.	Front and Noble Streets.
Schuylkill	"	"	.	.	.	Fairmount Water-Works.



MARKETS.

FEW cities anywhere in the world can boast of markets better supplied with the bounties of nature than Philadelphia. Previous to 1854, the markets occupied the middle of certain streets, having long open buildings with pillars. A few of these remain and are noted below as street-markets. The following are owned by corporations and are handsome structures, well ventilated and arranged, cleanly and inviting. The most interesting time to visit the markets

is on Wednesday or Saturday morning. The following are the names and location of the principal markets in the city :

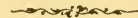
Berks Street	Berks cor. Eighth Street.
Callowhill	Callowhill and 16th Streets.
Central	1631 Market Street.
Centennial	23d and South Streets.
Columbia	12th St. and Columbia Ave.
Eastern	Fifth below Market Street.
Delaware Avenue	Delaware Ave. and Front St.
Farmers'	Market below 12th Street.
Farmers'	Eighth and Christian Streets.
Farmers'	Broad and Columbia Ave.
Fairmount	22d and Spring Garden Streets.
Franklin	12th and Market Streets.
Federal	17th and Federal Streets.
Germania	17th and Poplar Streets.
Globe	11th and Berks Streets.
Kater	South above 16th Street.
Lincoln	Broad and Fairmount Ave.
Norris	Norris near Third Street.
Oxford	20th and Oxford Streets.
Ridge Avenue	Ridge Ave near Girard Ave.
South-western	19th and Market Streets.
Union.	Second and Callowhill Sts.
Western	21st and Market Streets.

The street markets are as follow :

Bainbridge Street	Third to Fifth Street.
Callowhill "	Fourth to Seventh Street.
Girard Avenue	Eighth to 12th Street.
North Second Street	Poplar to Fairmount Ave.
South " "	Pine to South Street.
Spring Garden "	12th to Marshall Street.
Wharton "	Prime to Wharton Street.

GAS-WORKS.

THE city is well supplied with gas in every portion of it. There are five gas-works,—four under control of city gas Trusts, and the other (Northern Liberties) a private corporation. There are about 720 miles of gas-mains, and 10,500 street lamps. Chestnut Street, and many stores, hotels, and factories, are now being lighted with the electric light, which seems to be superseding the old system.



ARMORIES.

City Armory	Broad and Race Streets.
Second Regiment Armory	Race Street below Sixth.
Third " "	Twelfth and Reed Streets.
City Troop Armory	Twenty-first Street above Chestnut.
Keystone Battery Armory	Broad Street above Mount Vernon.



BRIDGES.

THERE are no bridges in the vicinity of Philadelphia of any importance, except those that cross the Schuylkill River. The following are worthy of examination by the visitor, as being fine specimens of engineering skill.

CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE.—1528 feet long. Built of stone, iron, and brick. Completed in 1866. Cost \$500,000.

GIRARD AVENUE BRIDGE.—1500 feet in length and 100 feet wide. Built of iron. Cost \$1,500,000. Opened in 1874.

MARKET STREET BRIDGE.—1300 feet long. Built of wood. Completed in 1876. Cost \$60,000.

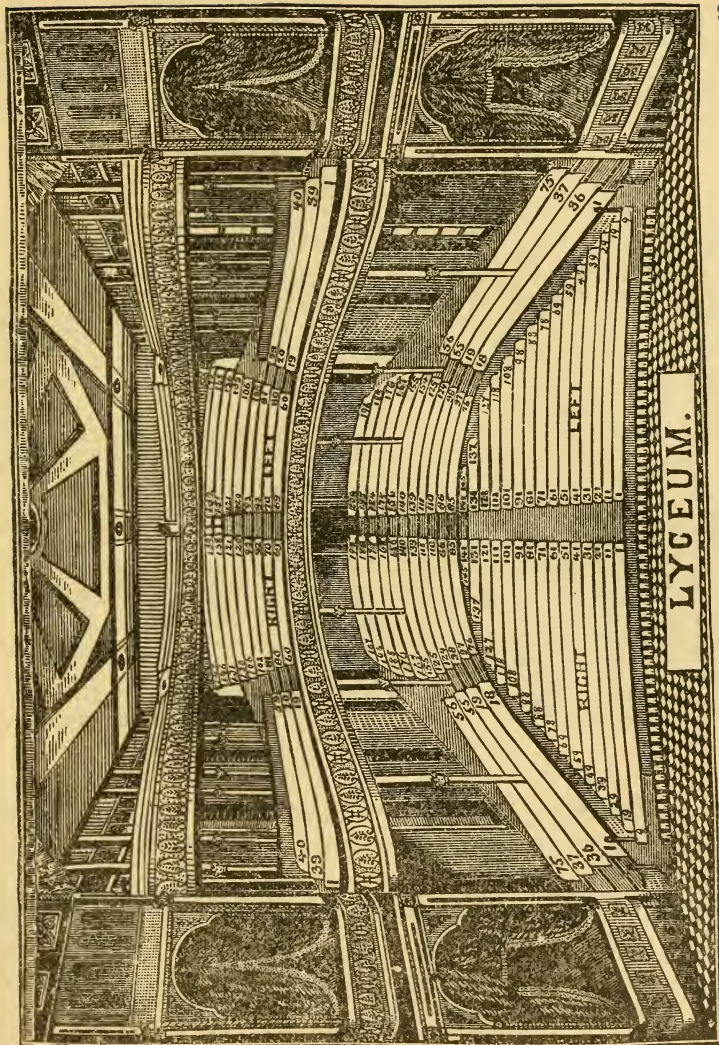


Diagram of LYCEUM THEATRE, Broad Street below Locust.

CALLOWHILL STREET BRIDGE.—1300 feet long. Built of iron. This is a double-deck bridge and a remarkably handsome structure. Cost \$1,600,000. Finished in 1875.



CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE.

SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.—Finished in 1875, at a cost of \$780,000. 1400 feet long. This bridge has a draw. It is constructed of stone and iron.

CONNECTING BRIDGE.—This bridge belongs to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and crosses the river just north of the Girard Avenue bridge. It is built of stone and iron. Finished in 1874. Length of bridge, with approaches, 2200 feet.

Geo. C. Newman,
806 MARKET STREET.

Parlor Mirrors,

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ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS IN
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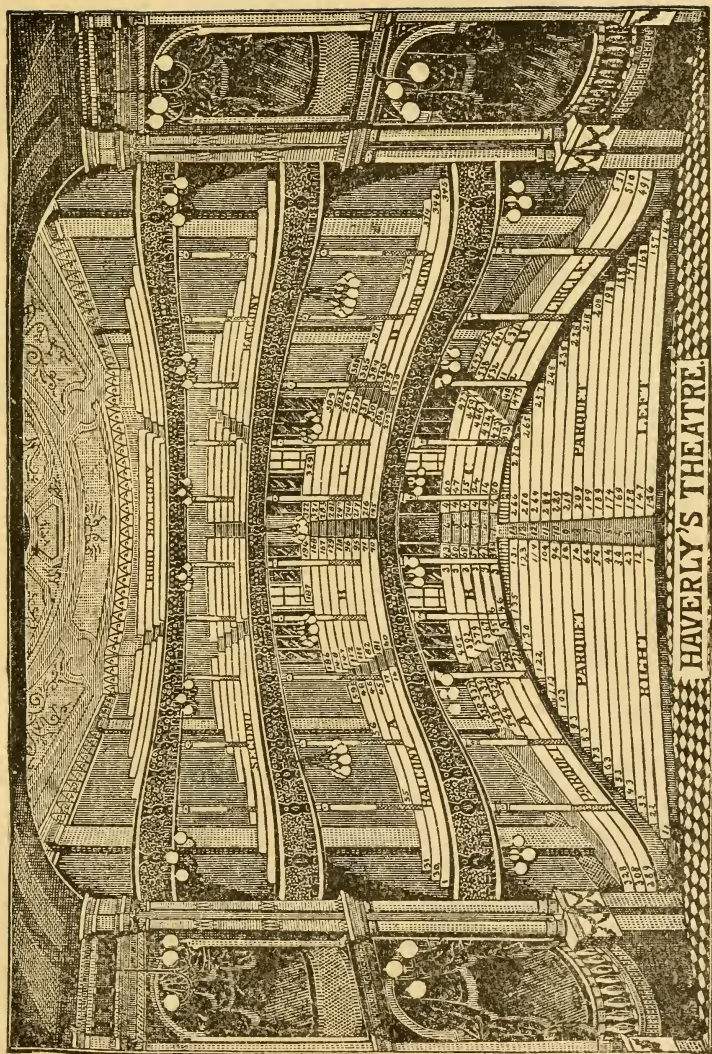


Diagram of HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Chestnut Street above Twelfth.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

THERE are telegraph offices in all the leading hotels, from which messages may be sent. "Stock Indicators" may be consulted at the *Times* office, Eighth and Chestnut Streets, and also at the brokers' offices on Third Street. The following are the telegraph companies in the city, with location of main office of each:

American District Company	.	.	Washington Square below Walnut Street.
American Rapid Company	.	.	Chestnut Street below Fourth.
American Union	.	.	102 South Third Street.
Atlantic and Pacific and Franklin	.	.	Third and Chestnut Streets.
Bell Telephone Company	.	.	57 South Fourth Street.
Continental Company	.	.	235 Chestnut Street.
Gold and Stock Company	.	.	Third and Chestnut Streets.
Police and Fire Alarm	.	.	Fifth and Chestnut Streets.
Western Union	.	.	Third and Chestnut Streets.

CITY RAILROADS.

THE city of Philadelphia is probably better supplied with horse-cars than any other place in the United States. Any point in the city or suburbs may readily be reached, and at a very small cost, through the system of "exchange tickets," the price of which is nine cents (good only on day of issue), entitling the passenger to ride on nearly all of the cross roads, east or west, north or south. A few lines do not sell such tickets; therefore, before paying the fare, ascertain from the conductor if his line "exchanges," and with what other lines. This will save trouble and annoyance. The price of a single fare—six cents, except to a few outlying points—is uniform on all city railways. After twelve o'clock at night until five in the morning, the fare is ten cents.

SECOND AND THIRD STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Frankford and Lehigh Avenues, going south—Down Frankford Avenue to Jefferson, to Second, down Second to Mifflin, to Third. Returning up Third to Germantown Avenue, to Oxford, to Front, to Amber, and depot.

NORTH PENN DEPOT BRANCH.—From depot down Frankford Avenue to Huntingdon, to Coral, to Cumberland, to Emerald, to Dauphin, to Third, to Berks, to Second, down Second to Dock Street. Returning up Third to Germantown Avenue, to Oxford, to Third, to Berks, to Second, to York, to Coral, to Cumberland, to Amber, and depot.

This line run one-horse cars from Richmond Street, up Cumberland to Amber, and return by same route; connecting with cars going down Second.

FOURTH AND EIGHTH STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, Eighth and Dauphin—Down Dauphin to Germantown Avenue, to Fourth, down Fourth to Dickinson, up Dickinson to Eighth. Returning up Eighth to Columbia Avenue, to Seventh, to Susquehanna Avenue, to Eighth, and depot; connecting with cars for Germantown. Every other car of this line turns up Walnut, from Fourth to Eighth, and over above route. See GERMANTOWN LINE.

FIFTH AND SIXTH STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Kensington Avenue and Cumberland Street, going south—Down Kensington to Front, to Berks, to Sixth, down Sixth to Jackson, to Fifth. Returning up Fifth to Berks, to Front, to Kensington Avenue, and depot. This road also run a line of

cars from depot, at Kensington Avenue and Cumberland Street—Up Kensington Avenue to Lehigh Avenue, to Sixth, and down Sixth to Powell, through Powell to Fifth, and up Fifth to Lehigh Avenue, and thence to depot. See FRANKFORD LINES.

SEVENTH AND NINTH STREET LINE.

STARTING from station at Brown Street entrance to Fairmount—Down Brown to Twenty-third, to Wallace, to Franklin, to Race, to Seventh, down Seventh to Federal, to Front, to Wharton. Returning through Wharton to Ninth, up to Spring Garden, to Twenty-third and Brown. A portion of the cars of this line turn down Market at Seventh, and run to Front. Returning up Market to Ninth, and over same route to Twenty-third and Brown. See RICHMOND LINE.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, Twelfth and Susquehanna Avenue—Up Twelfth to Colona, to Eleventh, to Diamond, to Tenth, down to Reed. Returning up Reed to Eleventh, up Eleventh to Colona, to Twelfth, and depot. This company run one-horse cars from South Tenth and Reed, to Mifflin, to Twelfth, through Twelfth to Wharton, along Wharton to Tenth, and up to Reed; connecting with cars going north. They also run one-horse cars from North Eleventh and Nevada to Cambria. Returning by same route to depot at Twelfth; connecting with cars going south.

TWELFTH AND SIXTEENTH STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, Twelfth and Susquehanna Avenue—Down Twelfth to Wharton, through Wharton to Seventeenth, to Carpenter, to Sixteenth. Returning up Sixteenth to Susquehanna Avenue, and depot.

to Twentieth, down Twentieth to Filbert, to Seventh, to Jayne, to Sansom. Returning up Sansom to Eighteenth, to Francis, to Perkiomen, to Vineyard, to Ridge Avenue, to Eighteenth, to Montgomery Avenue and depot. This line runs one-horse cars from depot, at Twentieth and Montgomery Avenue, up Twentieth to Susquehanna Avenue. Returning over same route, connecting at depot for cars going down Twentieth Street. Also running one-horse cars from Twentieth and Wharton Streets, up Twentieth to Filbert. Returning through Filbert and down Nineteenth to Wharton, connecting at Nineteenth and Filbert with cars going up Nineteenth or down on Filbert Street.

ARCH STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Twenty-sixth and Callowhill Streets, near the bridge—Going down Biddle Street to Callowhill, to Twenty-fifth, down Twenty-fifth to Spring Garden, to Twentieth, to Arch, and down Arch to Second. Returning up Arch to Twenty-first, to Callowhill and Twenty-sixth.

BRIDESBURG LINE.

STARTING from Third and Dock—Up Third to Brown, to Beach, to Manderson, to Frankford Avenue, to Girard Avenue, to Norris, to Richmond; exchanging to one-horse car at Richmond and Alleghany Avenue; thence through Richmond to Bridge and Arsenal entrance. Returning over same route. Fare to Bridesburg, ten cents. See SECOND AND THIRD STREET LINE.

CALLOWHILL STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Callowhill Street bridge, near the Water-Works—Going down Callowhill to Front, along Front to Market.

Returning by Front to Callowhill, and thence up same route to depot, at the bridge.

CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Forty-second and Chestnut Streets—Going down Chestnut to Front, to Walnut. Returning up Walnut to Twenty-second, through Twenty-second to Chestnut, and up Chestnut to Forty-second, connecting at Thirty-second and Chestnut with cars on Lancaster Avenue, to Fairmount Park. See DARBY LINE.

CHRISTIAN AND ELLSWORTH STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Seventh and McKean Streets—Going up McKean to Ninth, to Ellsworth, and up Twenty-third to Christian. Returning down Christian to Seventh, and down Seventh to depot, at McKean Street.

COLUMBIA AVENUE LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Twenty-third and Columbia Avenue—Going down Columbia Avenue to Franklin, to Race, to Seventh, to Market, and down Market to Front. Returning up Market to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Garden, thence to Seventh, and up Seventh to Columbia Avenue, and up Columbia Avenue to Twenty-third.

DARBY LINE.

STARTING from Front and Walnut—Going up Walnut to Twenty-second, to Chestnut, up Chestnut to Woodland Avenue, to Darby Road and Sixty-second Street, at Mount Moriah Cemetery. Returning on Darby Road to Woodland Avenue, to Thirty-second and Chestnut, and down Chestnut to Front and Walnut Streets. Fare to Darby, twelve cents. See CHESTNUT AND WALNUT STREET LINE.

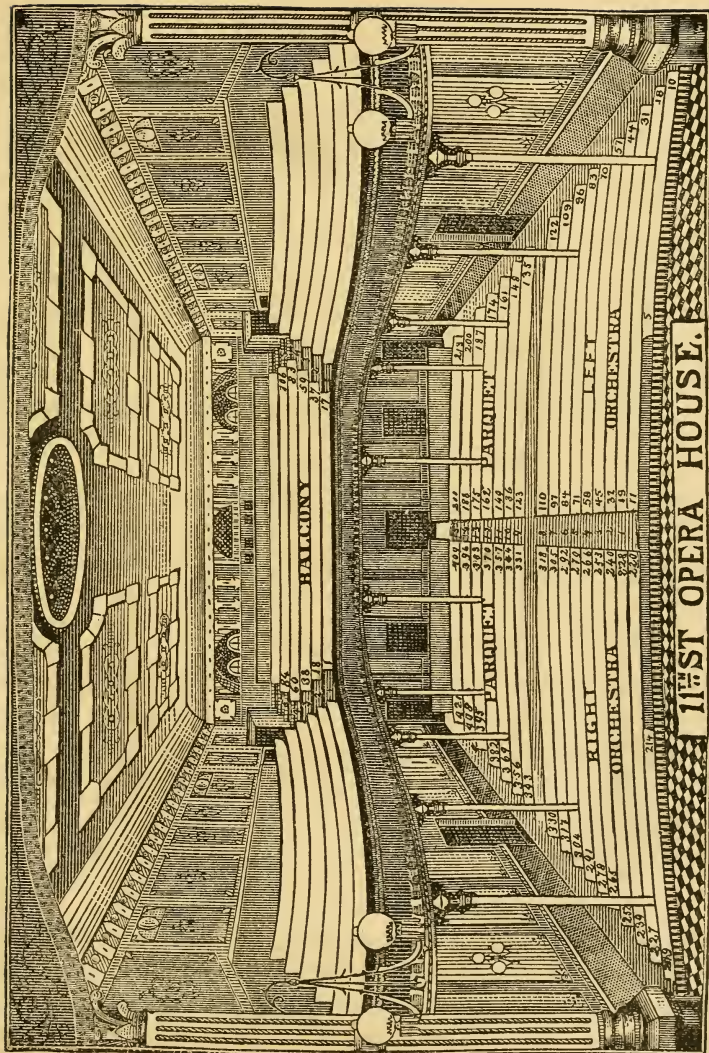


Diagram of ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, Eleventh Street above Chestnut.

FRANKFORD LINES.

STARTING by steam dummy from Kensington Avenue and Cumberland to Frankford Road, and thence to Arrott. Returning over same route, connecting with cars at Kensington Depot, going down Sixth.

The Second and Third Street Horse Car Company also run a line to Frankford, starting from Frankford and Lehigh Avenues—Going up Frankford Avenue to Mill, to Paul, to Main, and to Harrison. Returning through Main to Frankford Avenue and depot, connecting with cars going down Second. Fare to Frankford, ten cents. See SECOND AND THIRD STREET LINE, also FIFTH AND SIXTH STREET LINE.

GERMANTOWN LINE.

STARTING from depot, Eighth and Dauphin—Going up Eighth to Germantown Avenue, to Germantown. Returning same route and connecting with cars going down Fourth. Fare to Germantown, twelve cents. See FOURTH AND EIGHTH STREET LINE.

GIRARD AVENUE LINE.

STARTING from Elm and Belmont Avenues, at Park entrance—Down Elm Avenue to Girard, down Girard Avenue (crossing bridge) to Palmer, to Beach, to Shackamaxon, to Girard Avenue. Returning up Girard Avenue same route to Belmont Avenue. This line connects at Fourth Street and Girard Avenue for cars going down Fourth, and at Eighth for cars going up Eighth, and to Germantown.

GREEN AND FAIRMOUNT AVENUE LINE.

STARTING from depot at Fairmount Avenue and Twenty-fourth—Going down Fairmount Avenue to Twenty-second, down Twenty-second to Green, down Green to Fourth, and down Fourth to Dick-

inson, to Eighth. Returning up Eighth to Fairmount Avenue, up Fairmount Avenue to place of starting, Park entrance. Every other car turns up Walnut at Fourth to Eighth, up Eighth as above. This line has one-horse cars running down Beach to Fairmount Avenue, and up to Eighth. Returning down Fairmount Avenue to Fourth, down Fourth to Green, and to Beach. Connecting with cars going down Fourth and up Eighth.

HADDINGTON LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Haverford Road and Forty-first—Going along Haverford Road to Sixty-seventh. Returning same route. Connecting at Forty-first with cars going down Market. Fare to Haddington, nine cents. See MARKET STREET LINE.

HESTONVILLE LINE.

STARTING from depot, by one-horse car, at Lancaster Avenue and Forty-third Street—Going up the Avenue to Fifty-second and Elm Avenue. Returning by same route, connecting at Forty-third with cars going down Race. Fare six cents. See RACE AND VINE STREET LINE.

JEFFERSON AND MASTER STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Columbia Avenue and Twenty-third Street—Going up the Avenue to Twenty-fourth, to Jefferson, down to Franklin, to Thompson, to Front, to Howard, and to Huntingdon. Returning up Huntingdon, to Hancock, to Columbia Avenue, to Franklin, to Master, up Master to Twenty-third and place of starting.

LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Twenty-fifth and South Streets—Going down Lombard to Front, to Dock, to Delaware Avenue. Returning up Dock to Front, to South, and up South to depot.

MARKET STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Haverford Road and Forty-first Street—Going down Forty-first to Market, down Market to Front. Returning by the same route. This line run cars from Thirty-second and Market to Arch, to Thirty-third, to Baring, through Baring to Forty-first, to Elm Avenue, and thence to Forty-fourth and depot, near Belmont entrance to Park. Returning by same route to Thirty-second and Market. See HADDINGTON LINE.

MANAYUNK LINE.

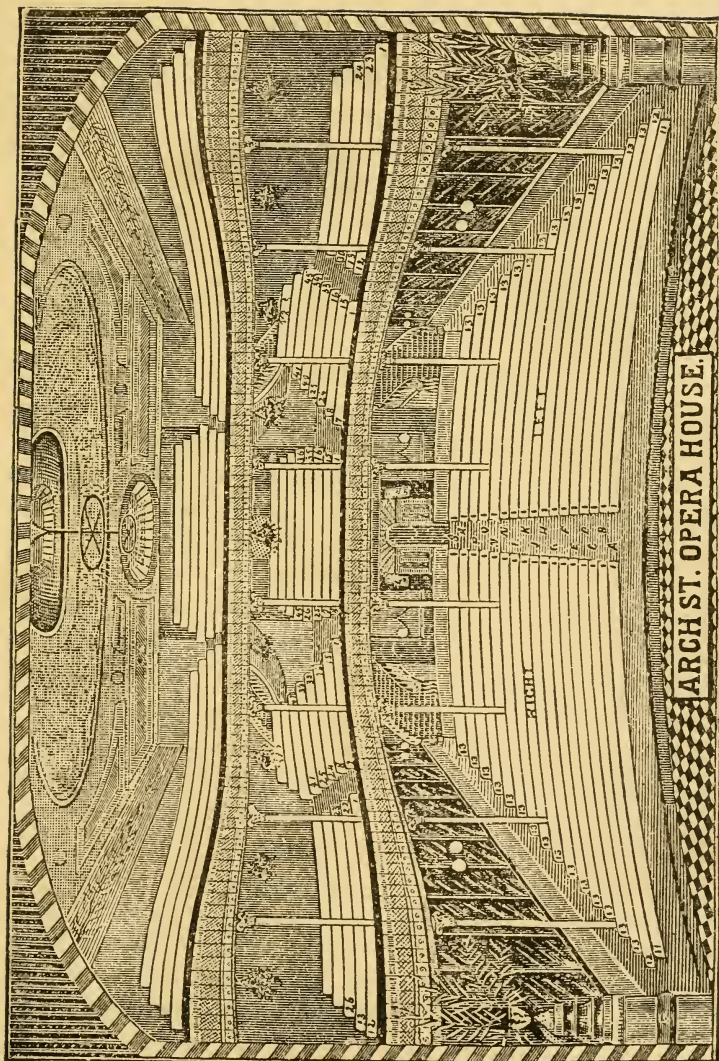
STARTING from depot, at Susquehanna Avenue and Ridge Road—Going up the Ridge to Main Street and Green Lane, Manayunk. Returning over same route to depot; connecting with cars at depot, going down the Ridge to the city. Fare to or from the city to Manayunk, ten cents. See RIDGE AVENUE LINE.

PASSYUNK AVENUE LINE.

STARTING from Front and South Streets—Going up South to Passyunk Avenue, to Juniper, to Snyder Avenue, to depot, at Thirteenth and Snyder Avenue. Returning down Snyder Avenue to Twelfth, to Dickinson, to Eighth, to Christian, to Fifth, to Lombard, to Front and South Streets.

POPLAR AND SPRING GARDEN STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Twenty-third and Brown Streets—Going down Twenty-third to Wallace, to Twenty-second, to Spring Garden, to Seventh. Returning up Seventh to Poplar, up Poplar to Brown and Twenty-fourth, at Fairmount Park entrance. Transferring at Seventh and Spring Garden to cars going down Seventh; also at Poplar with cars going up Columbia Avenue, or to Richmond.



RACE AND VINE STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Lancaster Avenue and Forty-third Street—Going down Belmont Avenue to Lancaster, to Haverford, to Thirtieth, to Bridge Street, to Hamilton, to Twenty-second, to Race, down Race to Second and Dock. Returning up Third to Vine, up Vine to Twenty-third, to Callowhill, to Twenty-fifth, to Spring Garden, through Spring Garden to Lancaster and Belmont Avenues, transferring at Thirty-fifth Street with cars running to Zoological Gardens.

RIDGE AVENUE LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Ridge Road and Susquehanna Avenue—Going down Ridge to Tenth Street, to Arch, to Second. Returning up Arch to Ninth, to Ridge, and up Ridge to depot. Connecting with cars for Manayunk. This line does not “exchange” with any other line.

RICHMOND LINES.

STARTING from depot, at Thompson and Norris Streets—Going down Thompson to Marlboro, to Belgrade, to Frankford Avenue, to Master, to Franklin, down Franklin to Race, to Seventh, to Passyunk Road, to Ellsworth, to Broad, at Baltimore and Washington Railroad station. Returning up Broad to Christian, down Christian to Ninth, up Ninth to Spring Garden, to Seventh, to Oxford, to Fourth, to Norris, to Memphis, to York, to Thompson, and depot. This line runs one-horse cars from Norris and Thompson, through Cedar and York Streets, to Lehigh Avenue, returning over same streets and connecting at depot with cars going down. The Second and Third Street Horse Car Company also run to Richmond as follows: Starting from Third and Dock, up Third to Brown, to Beach, to Manderson, to Frankford Avenue, to Girard Avenue, to Norris, to Richmond Street

and Allegheny Avenue. See SECOND AND THIRD STREET LINE, also SEVENTH AND NINTH STREET LINE.

SPRUCE AND PINE STREET LINE.

STARTING from depot, at Thirty-sixth Street and Gray's Ferry Road—Going down Gray's Ferry Road to Christian, to Twenty-second, to Spruce, down Spruce to Third, to Walnut, to Second. Returning down Second to Pine, up Pine to Twenty-third, to Gray's Ferry Road, to Thirty-sixth, and depot.

This line run cars from Twenty-third and Pine along Twenty-third to Callowhill, to Twenty-fifth, along Twenty-fifth to Green Street at entrance of Fairmount Park. Returning down Twenty-fifth to Hamiltcn, to Twenty-second, to Filbert, to Twenty-third, to Walnut, to Twenty-second, and thence to Spruce Street, connecting with cars going down Spruce, or out Gray's Ferry Road.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS LINE.

STARTING from Thirty-ninth and Baltimore Avenue—Going along Baltimore Avenue to Fortieth, to Locust, to Thirty-sixth, to Powelton Avenue, to Thirty-fifth, and along Thirty-fifth to Zoological Gardens. Returning on Thirty-fifth to Eadline, to Thirty-third, to Walnut, to Thirty-sixth, to Locust, to Thirty-eighth, to Woodland Avenue, and thence to Thirty-ninth and Baltimore Avenue; connecting at Thirty-fifth with cars going down Race, or out to Hestonville.



FERRIES.

From Market Street, upper side	.	.	.	.	to Federal Street, Camden.
" " " lower "	.	.	.	.	" Market " "
" Vine " . . . .	.	.	.	.	" Cooper's Point, Camden.
" South " upper side	.	.	.	.	" Kaighn's Point, "

From South Street, lower side	.	.	.	.	to Gloucester.
" Shackamaxon Street	.	.	.	.	" Cooper's Point, Camden.
" Chestnut	"	.	.	.	" Smith's Island.
" Lombard	"	.	.	.	" Windmill Island.



BEAR-PITS—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS.

Pennsylvania	Broad and Filbert Streets.
Philadelphia and Erie	" " " "
West Chester	" " " "
Baltimore Central	" " " "
Philadelphia and Trenton	" " " "

Belvidere	Broad and Filbert Streets.
Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore .	" " " "
North Pennsylvania	Berks and American Streets.
Reading	13th and Callowhill Streets.
Bound Brook, to New York	Ninth and Green Streets.
Germantown and Norristown	" " " "
Camden and Atlantic	Foot Vine Street.
West Jersey	" Market Street.
Philadelphia and Atlantic City	" Walnut Street.
Hightstown	" Market Street.
Camden, Gloucester, and Mt. Ephraim . .	" South Street.

For arrival and departure of trains the daily papers must be consulted, the changes with the seasons being so frequent as to preclude the possibility of affixing a permanent table here.



BAGGAGE.

THE system of checking baggage from hotel or residence to destination, is as thorough and efficient in this city as could be desired. If a person purchases a ticket to his point of destination, and produces it at the baggage express office, he can have his baggage checked through to destination without any further anxiety or trouble. The traveller has but to take his seat in the car, and proceed on his journey, presenting his check when he arrives at his destination, be it 25 or 2500 miles, and receive his baggage. If the person who goes to the express office, to make arrangement for the carrying of his baggage, should not have his ticket, he may leave an order to have his baggage called for and delivered at railroad station or steamboat wharf, paying for the carrying at the express office, and receive a claim-check, representing the article carried. In that

case he will receive his proper railroad check at the station upon presentation of his claim-check and passage ticket to the baggage-master, before he starts.

There is one principal baggage express company in the city, and, in addition, orders for expressing baggage will be taken at the railroad ticket offices (except station offices) upon the purchase of a ticket at any such office.

The Union Transfer Company's Baggage Express Office is at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, in the Continental Hotel. This Company carries baggage to and from city stations, and gives through checks at hotels or residences, under the regulations above mentioned, to all points in the United States via the following railroads: Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, Reading, Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, Baltimore Central, Camden and Atlantic, West Jersey, and upon all roads connected with them for stations on which tickets are sold.



HACK FARES.

For carrying one passenger, with trunk, valise, carpet-bag, or box, any distance not exceeding one mile, 75 cents; two passengers, \$1.25; and for every additional passenger, 25 cents. For conveying one passenger one mile and not exceeding two, \$1.25; two passengers, \$1.75; and each additional passenger 25 cents. For carrying a passenger over two miles, the sum of 50 cents in addition to the fare of the first two miles—each additional passenger, 50 cents. For the use of carriage by the hour, one or two passengers, \$1.50 per hour, and each additional passenger 25 cents. Children between the age of five and

fourteen half-price; under five years of age, no charge. A mile consists of 12 blocks of 100 numbers each.

From Market Street south to Washington Avenue	One mile.
“ “ “ north to Girard Avenue	“ “
“ Delaware River to Twelfth Street	“ “

The foregoing ordinance has not been changed or altered in any manner to this date, 1882. In case of dispute, apply to the Mayor's office, Fifth and Chestnut Streets.



STREETS AND NUMBERS.

By the system of numbering buildings, one hundred numbers being awarded to each square, any person can very easily determine the exact location of any given number. Market Street is the dividing line for those streets running north and south; those above Market Street are called North, as North Second, North Third, etc.; those below Market are South. The odd numbers are on the east side of each street, and even ones on the west side. Thus, No. 24 North Front, 24 North Sixth, or No. 24 on any north street, is between Market and Arch; No. 124 is between Arch and Race, etc. The streets running north and south are from Second to Seventy-second, in regular order. Thus, the houses on any of the cross or dividing streets are numbered from 100 to 200; thus, 210 Chestnut is above Second Street, 1910 is above Nineteenth Street. Even numbers on the south side, and odd on the north side. The following are the names of the streets running parallel to Market Street, north and south thereof:

STREETS RUNNING EAST AND WEST,

NORTH AND SOUTH OF MARKET STREET.

NO. NORTH.

1 Market, Filbert.
 — Commerce, Church.
 100 Arch, Cherry.
 200 Race, Branch, New.
 300 Vine, Wood.
 400 Callowhill, Willow.
 — Noble, Margaretta.
 500 Buttonwood
 — Spring Garden.
 600 Green.
 — Mount Vernon.
 — Wallace, Melon.
 700 Fairmount Avenue.
 — Olive.
 800 Brown, Parrish.
 — Ogden.
 900 Poplar, Laurel.
 — Beaver, George.
 1200 Girard Avenue, Stiles.
 1300 Thompson, Seybert.
 1400 Master.
 1500 Jefferson.
 1600 Oxford.
 1700 Columbia Avenue.
 1800 Montgomery Avenue.
 1900 Berks.
 2000 Norris, Otis.
 2100 Diamond.
 2200 Susquehanna.
 2300 Dauphin.
 2400 York.
 2500 Cumberland.
 2600 Huntingdon.
 2700 Lehigh Avenue.
 2800 Somerset.
 2900 Cambria.
 3000 Indiana.
 3100 Clearfield.
 3200 Alleghany.
 3300 Westmoreland.
 3400 Ontario.

NO. SOUTH.

1 Market, Jayne.
 — Merchant, Minor.
 100 Chestnut, Sansom.
 — Library, Dock.
 200 Walnut, Locust.
 300 Spruce, Union.
 400 Pine.
 500 Lombard, Gaskill.
 600 South.
 700 Bainbridge.
 — Monroe.
 — Fitzwater, German.
 800 Catharine, Queen.
 900 Christian, Marriott.
 1000 Carpenter.
 1100 Washington.
 — Ellsworth, Prime.
 1200 Federal, Marion.
 1300 Wharton.
 1400 Reed.
 1500 Dickinson.
 — Greenwich.
 1600 Tasker.
 1700 Morris, Pierce.
 1800 Moore, Siegel.
 1900 Mifflin.
 2000 McKean.
 2100 Snyder.
 2200 Jackson.
 2300 Wolf.
 2400 Ritner.
 2500 Porter.
 2600 Shunk.
 2700 Oregon Avenue.
 2800 Johnson.
 2900 Bigler.
 3000 Pollock.
 3100 Packer.
 3200 Curtin.
 3300 Geary.
 3400 Thirty-fourth Avenue.

NO.	NORTH.
3500	Tioga.
3600	Venango.
3700	Erie.
3800	Butler.
3900	Pike.
4000	Luzerne.

NO.	SOUTH.
3500	Thirty-fifth Avenue.
3600	Thirty-sixth Avenue.
3700	Thirty-seventh Avenue.
3800	Thirty-eighth Avenue.
3900	Thirty-ninth Avenue.
4000	Fortieth Avenue.

**STREETS RUNNING NORTH AND SOUTH,
FROM DELAWARE RIVER TO CITY LIMITS.**

NO.	
1	Delaware Avenue.
—	Water.
100	Front.
200	Second.
—	Strawberry.
—	Bank.
300	Third.
—	Hudson.
400	Fourth.
500	Fifth.
600	Sixth.
700	Seventh.
800	Eighth.
900	Ninth.
1000	Tenth.
1100	Eleventh.
1200	Twelfth.
1300	Thirteenth.
—	Juniper.
1400	Broad.
1500	Fifteenth.
1600	Sixteenth.
1700	Seventeenth.
1800	Eighteenth.
1900	Nineteenth.
2000	Twentieth.
2100	Twenty-first.
2200	Twenty-second.
2300	Twenty-third.
2400	Twenty-fourth.
2500	Twenty-fifth.

NO.	
2600	Twenty-sixth.
2700	Twenty-seventh.
2800	Twenty-eighth.
2900	Twenty-ninth.
3000	Thirtieth.
3100	Thirty-first.
3200	Thirty-second.
—	Lancaster Avenue.
—	Darby Road.
3300	Thirty-third.
3400	Thirty-fourth.
3500	Thirty-fifth.
3600	Thirty-sixth.
3700	Thirty-seventh.
3800	Thirty-eighth.
3900	Thirty-ninth.
4000	Fortieth.
—	Bell.
—	Antoinette.
4100	Forty-first.
—	Logan.
4200	Forty-second.
4300	Forty-third.
4400	Forty-fourth.
4500	Forty-fifth.
4600	Forty-sixth.
4700	Forty-seventh.
4800	Forty-eighth.
4900	Forty-ninth.
5000	Fiftieth.
	And so on to city limits.

QUEER STREET NAMES.

The odd and quaint names given to streets, that are found in all large cities, are fully represented in Philadelphia. There are here more streets, avenues, courts, lanes, places, squares, and alleys than in any other city. Among the 3687 names comprising our street nomenclature, we give the following as the most odd and amusing:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A "King" and a "Queen"
 And a "Prosperous Alley,"
 A "May" and a "June"
 And a place called "Airy."
 A "River" and an "Ocean,"
 A "Mountain" and a "Hill,"
 A "Rough and Ready,"
 A "Miller" and a "Mill."
 A "Hay" and an "Oat,"
 A "Cobb" and a "Corn,"
 A "Long" and a "Short,"
 And an "Elbow Lane."
 An "Eden Place" and
 "Jerusalem Street,"
 An "Apple-tree Alley,"
 A mile from "Fleet,"
 A "Justice's Court" and
 A "Mercy Street,"
 A "Peach" and a "Pear,"
 And a "Lemon" neat.
 A "Medical Street"
 And a "Physick Lane,"
 A "Barber's Row" and
 A "Good Place" by name.
 An "Ivory Place"
 And a "Pearl Alley,"
 A "Cabin" and a "Castle,"
 And a street called "Emma."
 A "Housekeeper's Court"
 And a "Hunter's Row,"
 A "Rising Sun"
 And a "Rainbow."
 "Summer" and "Winter,"
 "Spring" and "Fall,"
 "Gold" and "Silver," and
 A street called "Gaul."
 A "Bright" street and
 A "Dark-Run Lane,"
 "French" and "English"
 And a "German" by name.
 A "Bond" and a "Free,"
 A "Story" and a "Fable,"
 A "Sun" and a "Star,"
 And a street called "Noble."
 "Moravian" street
 And "Presbyterian Lane,"
 A "Hebrew Place"
 And a "Christian" by name.
 A "Cranberry Avenue"
 And a "Currant Alley,"</p> | <p>A "Raspberry Street"
 And also an "Ivy."
 An "Upland Avenue"
 And a "Valley Court,"
 A "Tariff Place"
 And also a "Coke."
 A "White-Bread Place"
 And a "Black-Horse Alley,"
 A "Little-Boy's Court"
 And a street called "Anna."
 A "Say" street
 And also a "One,"
 A "Bay" street
 And also a "Plum."
 A "Diligent Avenue,"
 A "Maiden Lane,"
 A "Nice Street," and
 A court called "Crane,"
 A "Pink" and a "Rose"
 And an "Iron Place,"
 A "Wolf" and a "Fox"
 And also a "Grace."
 A "Hand" and a "Handy"
 And a "Crooked Billet" street,
 A "Clay" and a "Webster"
 With a "Senate" all complete.
 A "Royal" street
 And a "Prince's" court,
 A "Stump Lane" and
 A street named "North."
 "Rachel's Row" and
 "Nellie's Court,"
 A "Moss-Rose Place"
 And a street called "Trout."
 A "Long-Fellow's Place"
 And a "Paradise Street,"
 A "China" and a "Glass"
 And also "White's Retreat."
 A "Ten-Foot Alley"
 And a "Fifty-Acre Lane,"
 A "Wheat" and a "Rye"
 And a place called "Jane."
 "Fingegan's Court"
 And "Fitzpatrick's" place,
 "O'Hara's Alley" and
 "McNally's" near "Race."
 A "Cannon" and a "Ball,"
 And a "Powder-Mill Lane,"
 An "Eagle," a "Grant,"
 A "Field" and a "Fame."</p> |
|--|---|

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